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HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Merrill's English Texts

EVANGELINE

A TALE OF ACADIE

BY

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

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INTRODUCTION

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, was born at Portland, Maine, February 27th, 1807. Like Emerson and Hawthorne, he was a quiet boy, fond of books, and averse to taking part in the sports of his schoolfellows. His nerves shrank from all loud noises. There is a tradition of his having begged a servant on a glorious Fourth of July to put cotton in his ears to deaden the roar of the cannon, and in later life one of his book-plates bore the motto "Non Clamor, sed Amor."

At the age of fifteen this shy, studious lad was sent to Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, after Portland Academy had taught him all it knew. He came prepared to make the most of his opportunities, and after four years of hard work graduated with distinction, and with the promise of a professorship after a year of travel had broadened his mental horizon.

The next summer found Longfellow at Paris with all Europe before him. He wandered through England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, and Spain, everywhere studying the languages, and absorbing the rich associations of foreign places. His impressions of what he saw were in later years embodied in the prose works *Outre-Mer* and *Hyperion*. On his return he at once assumed the duties of his professorship, finding little time for literature. In 1831 he married an acquaintance of former years, Mary Storer Poller, with whom he lived most happily until her premature death in 1835. In 1834 a pleasant surprise came in the shape of an offer of the Chair of Modern Languages at Harvard, an offer which Longfellow was only too glad to accept. The new professor's official duties were light, and he had leisure for the literary pursuits which had ever been his delight. *Hyperion*, a romance in two volumes and *The Voices of the*

Night, a volume of poems containing "The Reaper and the Flowers," and "The Psalm of Life," were published in 1839. Two years later appeared *Ballads and Other Poems*, containing "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "The Village Blacksmith," and "Excelsior"; and in the following year *Poems on Slavery*. This quiet life of work was interrupted in 1842 by a visit to Dickens in London, but speedily resumed. In July, 1843, Longfellow married his second wife, Miss Appleton, whose acquaintance he had made for the first time during his Swiss tour.

Longfellow's ambition was to be the national poet of America. His poems had been criticized as having no trace of Americanism. This criticism led to the writing of three long poems, distinctively American in subject and treatment. These were *Evangeline*, *Hia-watha*, and *The Courtship of Miles Standish*. It is not to be understood that Longfellow's fame rested on these American poems alone: he had already written a quantity of poetry which had established his reputation as a poet, but it was on these that he based his claim to be considered the national poet of America.

In 1854, after about eighteen years of academic work, Longfellow felt warranted in resigning his Harvard professorship, to be free for purely literary pursuits. His home at Cambridge was the Craigie House, which could boast of having once been the headquarters of Washington. Here, surrounded by a brilliant circle of friends, he lived in all the flush of a happy, successful life until 1861—that fatal year—when his peace was invaded by a frightful calamity: Mrs. Longfellow, while playing with her children, set fire to her dress, and was mortally injured by the flames. The poet never recovered from the shock of this bereavement, although he continued his work with unabated vigor until the time of his death in March, 1882.

After Tennyson, Longfellow has been the most popular poet of his day. Some critics have said that had Tennyson never written the *Idylls*, or *In Memoriam*, his inferiority to Longfellow would have been manifest, but the power displayed in these high realms of poetry was quite beyond Longfellow's reach. His range is domestic. He lacks the power of depicting deep passion, or of robing purely imaginative subjects with ideal grace and color. The forces necessary

to the execution of an heroic poem are not his, but on the other hand, in such a description of quiet love and devoted patience as he gives us in *Evangeline*, Longfellow may be ranked with the greatest of poets.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS OF LONGFELLOW

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Coplas de Manrique | 1833 | Flower-De-Luce | 1867 |
| Outre-Mer | 1835 | Divine Comedy of Dante | |
| Hyperion | 1839 | Alighieri | 1867-70 |
| Voices of the Night | 1839 | New England Tragedies | 1868 |
| Ballads and other Poems | 1841 | Divine Tragedy | 1871 |
| Poems on Slavery | 1842 | Three Books of Song | 1872 |
| Spanish Student | 1843 | Christus | 1872 |
| Poets and Poetry of Europe | 1845 | Aftermath | 1873 |
| Belfry of Bruges | 1846 | Hanging of the Crane | 1874 |
| Evangeline | 1847 | Masque of Pandora | 1875 |
| Kavanagh | 1849 | Kéramos | 1878 |
| Seaside and the Fireside | 1850 | Ultima Thule | 1880 |
| Golden Legend | 1851 | In the Harbor [Ultima | |
| Hiawatha | 1855 | Thule, Pt. II] | 1882 |
| Miles Standish | 1858 | Michael Angelo | 1884 |
| Tales of a Wayside Inn | 1863 | | |

THE WRITING OF EVANGELINE

At the time when Longfellow was looking for a subject for a poem which should be truly American in spirit, his friend Nathaniel Hawthorne dined at Craigie House, bringing with him a clergyman. In the course of conversation, the clergyman repeated a story which he said he had been vainly trying to persuade Hawthorne to use as a subject for a romance. The story he told was the tale of a young Acadian girl who had been exiled with the other Acadians in 1755. In the embarkation she had been separated from her lover and after coming to the American colonies, wandered from place to place in

a hopeless search for him. At last, weary and old, she found him dying in a hospital.

Hawthorne still insisted that he could not use the subject. Longfellow, however, was interested at once. To him the story appealed strongly as a subject for a poem. Hawthorne and the clergyman gladly gave him permission to use the tale, and he set to work to collect material.

The story in its original form was very slight. Longfellow gathered historical material from Haliburton's *Nova Scotia* and many other books. After all the facts had been collected, he again offered the subject to Hawthorne, but Hawthorne refused to be interested, and Longfellow felt free to develop the story as he chose.

To the meagre details of the original story, Longfellow added the description of the little village of Grand Pré. The picture which he draws of the peace and beauty of the tiny village and the simple happiness of the people, makes the tragedy of exile and separation more bitter. The contrast between this quiet contentment and the wild forests and vast plains over which Evangeline wandered is as great as the contrast between her early happiness and her years of anxious searching.

The description of the great rivers, forests, and prairies of the new continent gave Longfellow an opportunity to make the poem more truly American than any of his previous work. Always, however, the descriptions are only a background for the simplicity, beauty, and tragedy of the love story.

CRITICAL OPINIONS

The sweetness, the gentleness, the grace, the purity, the humanity of his verse were the image of his own soul.—CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

Longfellow is the poet of the household, of the fireside, of the universal home feeling. The infinite tenderness and patience, the pathos and the beauty of daily life, of familiar emotion, and the common scene—these are the significance of that verse whose beautiful and simple melody, softly murmuring for more than forty years, made

the singer the most widely beloved of living men.—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

In sentiment, in perception, in culture, in selection, in utterance, he represents, with adequate and even influential but not overwhelming force, the tendencies and adaptabilities of the time; he is a good type of the "bettermost," not the exceptionally very best, minds of the central or later-central period of the nineteenth century; and, having the gift of persuasive speech and accomplished art, he can enlist the sympathies of readers who approach his own level of intelligence, and can dominate a numberless multitude of those who belong to lower planes, but who share none the less his own general conceptions and aspirations.

Evangeline, whatever may be its shortcomings and blemishes, takes so powerful a hold of the feelings that the fate which would at last merge it in oblivion could only be a very hard and even a perverse one. Who that has read it has forgotten it? Or in whose memory does it rest as other than a long-drawn sweetness and sadness that has become a portion, and a purifying portion, of the experiences of the heart?—WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI.

That he could be and generally was much the reverse of commonplace, will hardly be denied by any one who has made a real study of his work. He had a keen observation, a vivid fancy, a scholarlike touch, and a seemingly easy command of rhyme and rhythm, and it may be said as a general rule, that when Longfellow was commonplace in sentiment he was far from commonplace in expression. His verse was full of grace, and, if one may use the word in this connection, of tact. Nor, perhaps, is it fair to leave out of account that Longfellow began his poetic career as the poet—the poet *par excellence*—of a country which had its literature to make. . . . His position as the spokesman in poetry of a young country had its advantages and its drawbacks. He was more free from the disadvantages of critical severity and opposition than an English writer could well have been; but such a freedom has its dangers, and to this it might not be too fanciful to trace the lapses of which some mention has been made.—*London Saturday Review*.

Longfellow has a perfect command of that expression which results

from restraining rather than cultivating fluency; and his manner is adapted to his theme. His words are often pictures of his thought. He selects with great delicacy and precision the exact phrase which best expresses or suggests his idea. He colors his style with the skill of a painter. His imagination, in the sphere of its activity, is almost perfect in its power to shape in visible forms, or to suggest, by cunning verbal combinations, the feeling or thought he desires to express; but it lacks the strength and daring, and the wide sweep, which characterize the imagination of such poets as Shelley.—E. P. WHIPPLE.

Longfellow's poetry expresses the finer life of common humanity. No poet of English speech has so endeared himself to the general heart; he is the people's poet, voicing universal sentiments. Beauty, grace and tenderness are the marks of his power; he is never passionate, Byronic, or Browningsque. He was as sensitive to beauty as Keats, and his workmanship, directed by unerring taste and a delicate perception of harmonies, is uniformly excellent. The style is as clear as crystal, and the melody never marred by discords. There is none of Whittier's impetuous rush, or of Lowell's pungent humor. The limitations of his poetry are obvious; but so to treat the commonplace as to make it eternally interesting and beautiful, to immortalize a "village blacksmith" in song, requires a high, if not the highest, order of genius.—JULIAN W. ABERNETHY.

THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF THE POEM

In 1755 Nova Scotia—or Acadia—which for more than thirty years had been nominally a British province, was inhabited by some thousands of French colonists, who were exempt from military service under France, and were termed "French Neutrals." Their real sympathies lay with the land of their birth, not with the Government under whose half-contemptuous protection they lived. In Europe, commissioners had for some time been trying to settle a satisfactory boundary between New France and Nova Scotia, when matters were brought to a crisis by the French in America, who erected two forts on a neck of land at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Massachusetts—this was before the Revolution, be it remembered—sent out three thousand men to capture these forts, and the thing was done. In the garrisons were found three hundred of the Neutrals, and therefore the Acadians were held condemned as rebels against the English Crown. What was to be done with them? The governor of Nova Scotia, the Chief Justice of the province, and two British admirals, met in council in July, and resolved that the entire population must be cleared out of that part of the country, and this deportation was to be carried out in such a way as to disperse the captives among the English of the other provinces. Of course it was not easy to execute an edict like this upon a widely-scattered population; but stratagem prevailed with these simple people, who had lived peacefully for two hundred years in this land, feeding sheep and tilling the soil rudely. Governor Lawrence issued a proclamation ordering all the males of the colony, “both old and young men, as well as all lads of ten years of age,” to assemble at the church of Grand Pré on a certain Friday, to learn His Majesty’s pleasure, “on pain of forfeiting goods and chattels in default of real estate.” On the Friday appointed, September 5, 1755, four hundred and eighteen unarmed men met within the church. The doors were closed upon them and guarded by soldiers; and then this mandate was read to the snared farmers: “It is His Majesty’s orders, and they are peremptory, that the whole French inhabitants of these districts be removed. Your lands and tenements, cattle of all kinds, and live-stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the Crown, with all your other effects, saving your money and household goods; and you yourselves are to be removed from this province. I shall do everything in my power that your goods be secured to you, and that you are not molested in carrying them off; also, that whole families shall go in the same vessel, and that this removal be made as easy as His Majesty’s service will admit. And I hope that, in whatever part of the world you may fall, you may be faithful subjects, a peaceful and happy people. Meanwhile you are the king’s prisoners, and will remain in security under the inspection and direction of the troops I have the honor to command.”

Unbroken silence greeted this cruel edict, until after the lapse

of a few minutes a moan broke from the stunned Acadians, and their cry of grief was echoed in bewilderment by the anxious women waiting with their children outside. On the 10th of September the inhabitants of Grand Pré—nineteen hundred and twenty in number—were marched to the water's side at the point of the bayonet, and embarked in government ships. In spite of some show of care on the part of the authorities, many parents were separated from their families and driven into different vessels; husbands and wives lost each other, and maidens parted from their lovers forever. The vessels were not able to accommodate all the emigrants, so some of these remained till fresh transports carried them away from their homes in cheerless December; and then Acadia was left desolate, and the Acadians never gathered together again. Small knots of the wanderers settled, and have left descendants, at Clare, at Minudie, in parts of Prince Edward's Island, and on the north coast of New Brunswick.—From ROBERTSON'S *Life of Longfellow*.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDY

In studying *Evangeline* for the first time, the pupils should read it aloud, trying to observe the metrical accent, yet not emphasizing it so much as to produce a disagreeable sing-song effect. The teacher will find it helpful to her class if she will write out the scansion of a few verses of the poem upon the blackboard, and have the class repeat them with her. In doing this, she should see that each pupil reads in a good conversational tone. The first reading of the poem should be done in the class. After a portion of it has been read, the teacher may call on some pupil to repeat the thought in his own words; this will aid in getting a good understanding and appreciation of the story.

The second reading of the poem is to be done by the pupils themselves. At this time the analysis on pages 113-115 may be studied, the topics and subtopics verified, and the outline completed. Now the pupil is prepared for a critical study of the poem and for practice in both written and oral composition work based upon its subject-matter.

The best results may be obtained by frequent practice in writing during a period of from fifteen to twenty minutes, allowing the pupils five minutes in which to review and correct their own themes. Before the final corrections are made by the teacher, some of the essays may be copied upon the blackboard for revision by the class. When rightly conducted, this is a most valuable exercise.

In all their writing, pupils should observe the following directions: (1) They should not use the same word continuously in the same paragraph unless a synonym for it cannot be found, or no other expression can be put in its place. (2) They should exercise the greatest care in observing the rules for punctuation. Equal diligence should be shown in the use of capital letters. (3) In all their writing they should be original. They should not copy the poem, but use their own words and expressions. To copy the poem is to spoil both the poem and their own productions.

Each pupil should have a blank-book in which to copy all of his corrected themes. The pages of the book should be numbered, and a table of contents made so that any story may be turned to readily. Pupils should be frequently called upon to read aloud from this book and from the poem, and while doing so should be required to take a position in front of the class.

Equal care should be exercised in conducting the oral composition work. Pupils should be taught to use complete sentences, and to express their thoughts in a logical manner.



EVANGELINE
A TALE OF ACADIE



THE "EVANGELINE" COUNTRY

EVANGELINE

PRELUDE

THIS is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines
and the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct
in the twilight,
Stand like Drûids of eld, with voices sad and prophetic,
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on
their bosoms.
Loud from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neigh- 5
boring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail
of the forest.
This is the forest primeval; but where are the hearts
that beneath it
Leaped like the roe, when he hears in the woodland
the voice of the huntsman?
Where is the thatch-roofed village, the home of
Acadian farmers—
Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water the 10
woodlands,
Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an
image of heaven?
Waste are those pleasant farms, and the farmers
forever departed!

Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty
 blasts of October

Seize them, and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle them
 far o'er the ocean.

15 Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village
 of Grand-Pré.

Ye who believe in affection that hopes, and endures,
 and is patient,

Ye who believe in the beauty and strength of
 woman's devotion,

List to the mournful tradition still sung by the pines
 of the forest;

List to a Tale of Love in Acadie, home of the happy.

PART THE FIRST

I

20 IN THE Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of
 Minas,

Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-
 Pré

Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched
 to the eastward,

Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks
 without number.

Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with
 labor incessant,

25 Shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated seasons
 the flood-gates

Opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will o'er
the meadows.

West and south there were fields of flax, and orchards
and corn-fields

Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain; and
away to the northward

Blomidon rose, and the forests old, and aloft on the
mountains

Sea-fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the 30
mighty Atlantic

Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their
station descended.

There, in the midst of its farms, reposed the Acadian
village.

Strongly built were the houses, with frames of oak
and of chestnut,

Such as the peasants of Normandy built in the reign
of the Henries.

Thatched were the roofs, with dormer-windows; and 35
gables projecting

Over the basement below protected and shaded the
doorway.

There in the tranquil evenings of summer, when
brightly the sunset

Lighted the village street, and gilded the vanes on
the chimneys,

Matrons and maidens sat in snow-white caps and in
kirtles

Scarlet and blue and green, with distaffs spinning 40
the golden .

Flax for the gossiping looms, whose noisy shuttles
within doors

Mingled their sound with the whir of the wheels and
the songs of the maidens.

Solemnly down the street came the parish priest,
and the children

Paused in their play to kiss the hand he extended to
bless them.

45 Reverend walked he among them; and up rose ma-
trons and maidens,

Hailing his slow approach with words of affectionate
welcome.

Then came the laborers home from the field, and
serenely the sun sank

Down to his rest, and twilight prevailed. Anon from
the belfry

Softly the Angelus sounded, and over the roofs of the
village

50 Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of incense
ascending,

Rose from a hundred hearths, the home of peace
and contentment.

Thus dwelt together in love these simple Acadian
farmers—

Dwelt in the love of God and of man. Alike were
they free from

Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the vice
of republics.

55 Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to
their windows;

But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts
of the owners;

There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in
abundance.

Somewhat apart from the village, and nearer the
Basin of Minas,

Benedict Bellefontaine, the wealthiest farmer of
Grand-Pré,

Dwelt on his goodly acres; and with him, directing 60
his household,

Gentle Evangeline lived, his child, and the pride of
the village.

Stalworth and stately in form was the man of seventy
winters;

Hearty and hale was he, an oak that is covered with
snow-flakes;

White as the snow were his locks, and his cheeks as
brown as the oak-leaves.

Fair was she to behold, that maiden of seventeen 65
summers.

Black were her eyes as the berry that grows on the
thorn by the wayside,

Black, yet how softly they gleamed beneath the
brown shade of her tresses!

Sweet was her breath as the breath of kine that feed
in the meadows.

When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers at
noontide

70 Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah! fair in sooth was
the maiden.

Fairer was she when, on Sunday morn, while the bell
from its turret

Sprinkled with holy sounds the air, as the priest with
his hyssop

Sprinkles the congregation, and scatters blessings
upon them,

Down the long street she passed, with her chaplet of
beads and her missal,

75 Wearing her Norman cap, and her kirtle of blue, and
the ear-rings,

Brought in the olden time from France, and since,
as an heirloom,

Handed down from mother to child, through long
generations.

But a celestial brightness—a more ethereal
beauty—

Shone on her face and encircled her form, when,
after confession,

80 Homeward serenely she walked with God's benedic-
tion upon her.

When she had passed, it seemed like the ceasing of
exquisite music.

Firmly builded with rafters of oak, the house of the
farmer

Stood on the side of a hill commanding the sea; and
a shady

Sycamore grew by the door, with a woodbine wreath-
ing around it.

Rudely carved was the porch, with seats beneath; 85
and a footpath
Led through an orchard wide, and disappeared in the
meadow.
Under the sycamore-tree were hives overhung by a
pent-house,
Such as the traveler sees in regions remote by the
roadside,
Built o'er a box for the poor, or the blessed image of
Mary.
Farther down, on the slope of the hill, was the well 90
with its moss-grown
Bucket, fastened with iron, and near it a trough for
the horses.
Shielding the house from storms, on the north, were
the barns and the farm-yard.
There stood the broad-wheeled wains and the an-
tique plows and the harrows;
There were the folds for the sheep; and there, in his
feathered seraglio,
Strutted the lordly turkey, and crowed the cock, with 95
the selfsame
Voice that in ages of old had startled the penitent
Peter.
Bursting with hay were the barns, themselves a vil-
lage. In each one
Far o'er the gable projected a roof of thatch; and a
staircase,
Under the sheltering eaves, led up to the odorous
corn-loft.

100 There too the dove-cot stood, with its meek and innocent inmates
Murmuring ever of love; while above in the variant breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of mutation.

Thus, at peace with God and the world, the farmer of Grand-Pré
Lived on his sunny farm, and Evangeline governed his household.

105 Many a youth, as he knelt in the church and opened his missal,
Fixed his eyes upon her as the saint of his deepest devotion;
Happy was he who might touch her hand or the hem of her garment!
Many a suitor came to her door, by the darkness befriended,
And as he knocked and waited to hear the sound of her footsteps,

110 Knew not which beat the louder, his heart or the knocker of iron;
Or at the joyous feast of the Patron Saint of the village,
Bolder grew, and pressed her hand in the dance as he whispered
Hurried words of love, that seemed a part of the music.
But, among all who came, young Gabriel only was welcome;

Gabriel Lajeunesse, the son of Basil the black- 115
smith,

Who was a mighty man in the village, and honoured
of all men;

For, since the birth of time, throughout all ages and
nations,

Has the craft of the smith been held in repute by the
people.

Basil was Benedict's friend. Their children from
earliest childhood

Grew up together as brother and sister, and Father 120
Felician,

Priest and pedagogue both in the village, had taught
them their letters

Out of the selfsame book, with the hymns of the
church and the plain-song.

But when the hymn was sung, and the daily lesson
completed,

Swiftly they hurried away to the forge of Basil the
blacksmith.

There at the door they stood, with wondering eyes 125
to behold him

Take in his leathern lap the hoof of the horse as a
plaything,

Nailing the shoe in its place; while near him the
tire of the cart-wheel

Lay like a fiery snake, coiled round in a circle of cin-
ders.

Oft on autumnal eves, when without in the gather-
ing darkness

- 130 Bursting with light seemed the smithy, through
every cranny and crevice,
Warm by the forge within they watched the laboring
bellows,
And as its panting ceased, and the sparks expired in
the ashes,
Merrily laughed, and said they were nuns going
into the chapel.
Oft on sledges in winter, as swift as the swoop of the
eagle,
135 Down the hill-side bounding, they glided away o'er
the meadow.
Oft in the barns they climbed to the populous nests
on the rafters,
Seeking with eager eyes that wondrous stone, which
the swallow
Brings from the shore of the sea to restore the sight
of its fledglings.
Lucky was he who found that stone in the nest of the
swallow!
140 Thus passed a few swift years, and they no longer
were children.
He was a valiant youth, and his face, like the face
of the morning,
Gladdened the earth with its light and ripened
thought into action.
She was a woman now, with the heart and hopes of
a woman.
“Sunshine of Saint Eulalie” was she called; for
that was the sunshine

Which, as the farmers believed, would load their ¹⁴⁵
orchards with apples;
She, too, would bring to her husband's house de-
light and abundance,
Filling it full of love and the ruddy faces of children.

II

Now had the season returned, when the nights grow
colder and longer,
And the retreating sun the sign of the Scorpion en-
ters.
Birds of passage sailed through the leaden air, from ¹⁵⁰
the ice-bound,
Desolate northern bays to the shores of tropical
islands.
Harvests were gathered in; and wild with the winds
of September
Wrestled the trees of the forests, as Jacob of old
with the angel.
All the signs foretold a winter long and inclement.
Bees, with prophetic instinct of want, had hoarded ¹⁵⁵
their honey
Till the hives overflowed; and the Indian hunters
asserted
Cold would the winter be, for thick was the fur of the
foxes.
Such was the advent of autumn. Then followed that
beautiful season,
Called by the pious Acadian peasants the Summer
of All-Saints!

- 160 Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light;
and the landscape
Lay as if new created in all the freshness of childhood.
Peace seemed to reign upon earth, and the restless
heart of the ocean
Was for a moment consoled. All sounds were in
harmony blended.
Voices of children at play, the crowing of cocks in
the farmyards,
165 Whir of wings in the drowsy air, and the cooing of
pigeons,
All were subdued and low as the murmurs of love,
and the great sun
Looked with the eye of love through the golden vapors
around him;
While arrayed in its robes of russet and scarlet and
yellow,
Bright with the sheen of the dew, each glittering
tree of the forest
170 Flashed like the plane-trees the Persian adorned with
mantles and jewels.

Now recommenced the reign of rest and affection and
stillness.

Day with its burden and heat had departed, and
twilight descending

Brought back the evening star to the sky, and the
herds to the homestead.

Pawing the ground they came, and resting their
necks on each other,

And with their nostrils distended inhaling the fresh- 175
ness of evening.

Foremost, bearing the bell, Evangeline's beautiful
heifer,

Proud of her snow-white hide, and the ribbon that
waved from her collar,

Quietly paced and slow, as if conscious of human
affection.

Then came the shepherd back with his bleating
flocks from the seaside,

Where was their favorite pasture. Behind them fol- 180
lowed the watch-dog,

Patient, full of importance, and grand in the pride
of his instinct,

Walking from side to side with a lordly air, and
superbly

Waving his bushy tail, and urging forward the strag-
glers;

Regent of flocks was he when the shepherd slept;
their protector,

When from the forest at night, through the starry 185
silence, the wolves howled.

Late, with the rising moon, returned the wains
from the marshes,

Laden with briny hay, that filled the air with its
odor.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes
and their fetlocks,

While aloft on their shoulders the wooden and pon-
derous saddles,

- 190 Painted with brilliant dyes, and adorned with tassels
of crimson,
Nodded in bright array, like hollyhocks heavy with
blossoms.
Patiently stood the cows meanwhile, and yielded
their udders
Unto the milkmaid's hand; whilst loud and in regular
cadence
Into the sounding pails the foaming streamlets descended.
- 195 Lowing of cattle and peals of laughter were heard in
the farmyard,
Echoed back by the barns. Anon they sank into
stillness;
Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the valves of
the barn doors,
Rattled the wooden bars, and all for a season was
silent.
Indoors, warm by the wide-mouthed fireplace, idly
the farmer
- 200 Sat in his elbow-chair; and watched how the flames
and the smoke-wreaths
Struggled together like foes in a burning city. Behind him,
Nodding and mocking along the wall, with gestures
fantastic,
Darted his own huge shadow, and vanished away
into darkness.
Faces, clumsily carved in oak, on the back of his
arm chair,

Laughed in the flickering light, and the pewter plates ²⁰⁵
on the dresser
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies
the sunshine.
Fragments of song the old man sang, and carols of
Christmas,
Such as at home, in the olden time, his fathers before
him
Sang in their Norman orchards and bright Burgun-
dian vineyards.
Close at her father's side was the gentle Evangeline ²¹⁰
seated,
Spinning flax for the loom, that stood in the corner
behind her.
Silent awhile were its treadles, at rest was its diligent
shuttle,
While the monotonous drone of the wheel, like the
drone of a bagpipe,
Followed the old man's song, and united the frag-
ments together.
As in a church, when the chant of the choir at inter- ²¹⁵
vals ceases,
Footfalls are heard in the aisles, or words of the
priest at the altar,
So, in each pause of the song, with measured motion
the clock clicked.
Thus as they sat, there were footsteps heard, and,
suddenly lifted,
Sounded the wooden latch, and the door swung back
on its hinges.

220 Benedict knew by the hob-nailed shoes it was Basil
the blacksmith,

And by her beating heart Evangeline knew who was
with him.

“Welcome!” the farmer exclaimed, as their footsteps
paused on the threshold,

“Welcome, Basil, my friend! Come, take thy place
on the settle

Close by the chimney-side, which is always empty
without thee;

225 Take from the shelf overhead thy pipe and the box
of tobacco;

Never so much thyself art thou as when through the
curling

Smoke of the pipe or the forge thy friendly and jovial
face gleams

Round and red as the harvest moon through the mist
of the marshes.”

Then, with a smile of content, thus answered Basil
the blacksmith,

230 Taking with easy air the accustomed seat by the fire-
side:—

“Benedict Bellefontaine, thou hast ever thy jest and
thy ballad!

Ever in cheerfulest mood art thou, when others are
filled with

Gloomy forebodings of ill, and see only ruin before
them.

Happy art thou, as if every day thou hadst picked
up a horseshoe.”

Pausing a moment, to take the pipe that Evangeline ²³⁵
brought him,
And with a coal from the embers had lighted, he
slowly continued:—
“Four days now are passed since the English ships
at their anchors
Ride in the Gaspereau’s mouth, with their cannon
pointed against us.
What their design may be is unknown; but all are
commanded
On the morrow to meet in the church, where his ²⁴⁰
Majesty’s mandate
Will be proclaimed as law in the land. Alas! in the
mean time
Many surmises of evil alarm the hearts of the
people.”
Then made answer the farmer:—“Perhaps some
friendly purpose
Brings these ships to our shores. Perhaps the har-
vests in England
By the untimely rains or untimelier heat have been ²⁴⁵
blighted,
And from our bursting barns they would feed their
cattle and children.”
“Not so thinketh the folk in the village,” said,
warmly, the blacksmith,
Shaking his head, as in doubt; then, heaving a sigh,
he continued:—
“Louisburg is not forgotten, nor Beau Séjour, nor
Port Royal.

250 Many already have fled to the forest, and lurk on
its outskirts,
Waiting with anxious hearts the dubious fate of to-
morrow.

Arms have been taken from us, and warlike weapons
of all kinds;

Nothing is left but the blacksmith's sledge and the
scythe of the mower."

Then with a pleasant smile made answer the jovial
farmer:—

255 "Safer are we unarmed, in the midst of our flocks
and our cornfields,

Safer within these peaceful dikes, besieged by the
ocean,

Than were our fathers in forts, besieged by the
enemy's cannon.

Fear no evil, my friend, and to-night may no shadow
of sorrow

Fall on this house and hearth; for this is the night
of the contract.

260 Built are the house and the barn. The merry lads
of the village

Strongly have built them and well; and, breaking
the glebe round about them,

Filled the barn with hay, and the house with food
for a twelvemonth.

René Leblanc will be here anon, with his papers and
inkhorn.

Shall we not then be glad, and rejoice in the joy of
our children?"

As apart by the window she stood, with her hand ²⁶⁵
in her lover's,
Blushing Evangeline heard the words that her father
had spoken,
And as they died on his lips the worthy notary en-
tered.

III

BENT like a laboring oar, that toils in the surf of the
ocean,
Bent, but not broken, by age was the form of the
notary public;
Shocks of yellow hair, like the silken floss of the ²⁷⁰
maize, hung
Over his shoulders; his forehead was high; and
glasses with horn bows
Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom super-
nal.
Father of twenty children was he, and more than a
hundred
Children's children rode on his knee, and heard his
great watch tick.
Four long years in the times of the war had he lan- ²⁷⁵
guished a captive,
Suffering much in an old French fort as the friend
of the English.
Now, though warier grown, without all guile or sus-
picion,
Ripe in wisdom was he, but patient, and simple and
childlike.

He was beloved by all, and most of all by the children;
280 For he told them tales of the Loup-garou in the forest,
And of the goblin that came in the night to water the horses,
And of the white Létiche, the ghost of a child who unchristened
Died, and was doomed to haunt unseen the chambers of children;
And how on Christmas eve the oxen talked in the stable,
285 And how the fever was cured by a spider shut up in a nutshell,
And of the marvelous powers of four-leaved clover and horseshoes,
With whatsoever else was writ in the lore of the village.
Then up rose from his seat by the fireside Basil the blacksmith,
Knocked from his pipe the ashes, and slowly extending his right hand,
290 "Father Leblanc," he exclaimed, "thou hast heard the talk in the village,
And, perchance, canst tell us some news of these ships and their errand."
Then with modest demeanor made answer the notary public,—
"Gossip enough have I heard, in sooth, yet am never the wiser;

And what their errand may be I know not better
than others.

Yet am I not of those who imagine some evil inten- 295
tion

Brings them here, for we are at peace; and why
then molest us?"

"God's name!" shouted the hasty and somewhat
irascible blacksmith;

"Must we in all things look for the how, and the
why, and the wherefore?

Daily injustice is done, and might is the right of the
strongest!"

But, without heeding his warmth, continued the 300
notary public,—

"Man is unjust, but God is just; and finally justice
Triumphs; and well I remember a story, that often
consoled me,

When as a captive I lay in the old French fort at Port
Royal."

This was the old man's favorite tale, and he loved to
repeat it

When his neighbors complained that any injustice 305
was done them.

"Once in an ancient city, whose name I no longer
remember,

Raised aloft on a column, a brazen statue of Justice
Stood in the public square, upholding the scales in
its left hand,

And in its right a sword, as an emblem that justice
presided

310 Over the laws of the land, and the hearts and homes
of the people.

Even the birds had built their nests in the scales of
the balance,

Having no fear of the sword that flashed in the sun-
shine above them.

But in the course of time the laws of the land were
corrupted;

Might took the place of right, and the weak were
òppressed, and the mighty

315 Ruled with an iron rod. Then it chanced in a noble-
man's palace

That a necklace of pearls was lost, and ere long a
suspicion

Fell on an orphan girl who lived as maid in the
household.

She, after form of trial condemned to die on the
scaffold,

Patiently met her doom at the foot of the statue of
Justice.

320 As to her Father in heaven her innocent spirit as-
cended,

Lo! o'er the city a tempest rose; and the bolts of
the thunder

Smote the statute of bronze, and hurled in wrath
from its left hand

Down on the pavement below the clattering scales of
the balance,

And in the hollow thereof was found the nest of a
magpie,

Into whose clay-built walls the necklace of pearls was 325
inwoven."

Silenced, but not convinced, when the story was
ended, the blacksmith

Stood like a man who fain would speak, but findeth
no language;

All his thoughts were congealed into lines on his
face, as the vapors

Freeze in fantastic shapes on the window-panes in
the winter.

Then Evangeline lighted the brazen lamp on the 330
table,

Filled, till it overflowed, the pewter tankard with
home-brewed

Nut-brown ale, that was famed for its strength in
the village of Grand-Pré;

While from his pocket the notary drew his papers
and inkhorn,

Wrote with a steady hand the date and the age of
the parties,

Naming the dower of the bride in flocks of sheep and 335
in cattle.

Orderly all things proceeded, and duly and well were
completed,

And the great seal of the law was set like a sun on
the margin.

Then from his leathern pouch the farmer threw on
the table

Three times the old man's fee in solid pieces of
silver;

340 And the notary rising, and blessing the bride and
the bridegroom,

Lifted aloft the tankard of ale and drank to their
welfare.

Wiping the foam from his lip, he solemnly bowed
and departed,

While in silence the others sat and mused by the fire-
side,

Till Evangeline brought the draught-board out of its
corner.

345 Soon was the game begun. In friendly contention
the old men

Laughed at each lucky hit, or unsuccessful ma-
nœuver,

Laughed when a man was crowned, or a breach was
made in the king-row.

Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a win-
dow's embrasure,

Sat the lovers and whispered together, beholding
the moon rise

350 Over the pallid sea and the silvery mist of the
meadows.

Silently one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven,
Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the
angels.

Thus was the evening passed. Anon the bell from
the belfry

Rang out the hour of nine, the village curfew, and
straightway

Rose the guests and departed; and silence reigned in 355
the household.

Many a farewell word and sweet good-night on the
door-step

Lingered long in Evangeline's heart, and filled it with
gladness.

Carefully then were covered the embers that glowed
on the hearth-stone,

And on the oaken stairs resounded the tread of the
farmer.

Soon with a soundless step the foot of Evangeline 360
followed.

Up the staircase moved a luminous space in the dark-
ness,

Lighted less by the lamp than the shining face of the
maiden.

Silent she passed through the hall, and entered the
door of her chamber.

Simple that chamber was, with its curtains of white,
and its clothes-press

Ample and high, on whose spacious shelves were 365
carefully folded

Linen and woollen stuffs, by the hand of Evangeline
woven.

This was the precious dower she would bring to her
husband in marriage,

Better than flocks and herds, being proofs of her skill
as a housewife.

Soon she extinguished her lamp, for the mellow and
radiant moonlight

370 Streamed through the windows, and lighted the
room, till the heart of the maiden
Swelled and obeyed its power, like the tremulous
tides of the ocean.
Ah! she was fair, exceeding fair to behold, as she
stood with
Naked snow-white feet on the gleaming floor of her
chamber!
Little she dreamed that below, among the trees of
the orchard,
375 Waited her lover and watched for the gleam of her
lamp and her shadow.
Yet were her thoughts of him, and at times a feeling
of sadness
Passed o'er her soul, as the sailing shade of clouds in
the moonlight
Flitted across the floor and darkened the room for a
moment.
And, as she gazed from the window, she saw serenely
the moon pass
380 Forth from the folds of a cloud, and one star follow
her footsteps,
As out of Abraham's tent young Ishmael wandered
with Hagar.

IV

PLEASANTLY rose next morn the sun on the village of
Grand-Pré.
Pleasantly gleamed in the soft, sweet air the Basin
of Minas,

Where the ships, with their wavering shadows, were
riding at anchor.

Life had long been astir in the village, and clamor- 385
ous labor

Knocked with its hundred hands at the golden gates
of the morning.

Now from the country around, from the farms and
the neighboring hamlets,

Came in their holiday dresses the blithe Acadian
peasants.

Many a glad good-morrow and jocund laugh from
the young folk

Made the bright air brighter, as up from the numer- 390
ous meadows,

Where no path could be seen but the track of wheels
in the greensward,

Group after group appeared, and joined, or passed
on the highway.

Long ere noon, in the village all sounds of labor were
silenced.

Thronged were the streets with people; and noisy
groups at the house-doors

Sat in the cheerful sun, and rejoiced and gossiped 395
together.

Every house was an inn, where all were welcomed
and feasted;

For with this simple people, who lived like brothers
together,

All things were held in common, and what one had
was another's.

Yet under Benedict's roof hospitality seemed more
abundant:

400 For Evangeline stood among the guests of her father;
Bright was her face with smiles, and words of wel-
come and gladness

Fell from her beautiful lips, and blessed the cup as
she gave it.

Under the open sky, in the odorous air of the orchard,
Stript of its golden fruit, was spread the feast of
betrothal.

405 There in the shade of the porch were the priest and
the notary seated;

There good Benedict sat, and sturdy Basil the black-
smith.

Not far withdrawn from these, by the cider-press
and the beehives,

Michael the fiddler was placed, with the gayest of
hearts and of waistcoats.

Shadow and light from the leaves alternately played
on his snow-white

410 Hair, as it waved in the wind; and the jolly face of
the fiddler

Glowed like a living coal when the ashes are blown
from the embers.

Gayly the old man sang to the vibrant sound of his
fiddle,

Tous les Bourgeois de Chartres, and *Le Carillon de*
Dunkerque,

And anon with his wooden shoes beat time to the
music.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the dizzying 415
dances

Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the
meadows;

Old folk and young together, and children mingled
among them.

Fairest of all the maids was Evangeline, Benedict's
daughter!

Noblest of all the youths was Gabriel, son of the
blacksmith!

So passed the morning away. And lo! with a sum- 420
mons sonorous

Sounded the bell from its tower, and over the mead-
ows a drum beat.

Thronged ere long was the church with men. With-
out, in the churchyard,

Waited the women. They stood by the graves, and
hung on the headstones

Garlands of autumn leaves and evergreens fresh from
the forest.

Then came the guard from the ships, and marching 425
proudly among them

Entered the sacred portal. With loud and dissonant
clangor

Echoed the sound of their brazen drums from ceil-
ing and casement,—

Echoed a moment only, and slowly the ponderous
portal

Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will of
the soldiers.

430 Then uprose their commander, and spake from the
steps of the altar,
Holding aloft in his hands, with its seals, the royal
commission.

"You are convened this day," he said, "by his
Majesty's orders.

Clement and kind has he been; but how you have
answered his kindness

Let your own hearts reply! To my natural make
and my temper

435 Painful the task is I do, which to you I know must
be grievous.

Yet must I bow and obey, and deliver the will of our
monarch:

Namely, that all your lands, and dwellings, and
cattle of all kinds

Forfeited be to the crown; and that you yourselves
from this province

Be transported to other lands. God grant you may
dwell there

440 Ever as faithful subjects, a happy and peaceable
people!

Prisoners now I declare you, for such is his Majesty's
pleasure!"

As, when the air is serene in the sultry solstice of
summer,

Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly sling of
the hailstones

Beats down the farmer's corn in the field, and shatters his windows,
Hiding the sun, and strewing the ground with thatch 445
from the house-roofs,
Bellowing fly the herds, and seek to break their inclosures;
So on the hearts of the people descended the words of the speaker.
Silent a moment they stood in speechless wonder, and then rose
Louder and ever louder a wail of sorrow and anger,
And, by one impulse moved, they madly rushed to 450
the door-way.
Vain was the hope of escape; and cries, and fierce imprecations
Rang through the house of prayer; and high o'er the heads of the others
Rose, with his arms uplifted, the figure of Basil the blacksmith,
As, on a stormy sea, a spar is tossed by the billows.
Flushed was his face and distorted with passion; and 455
wildly he shouted,—
“Down with the tyrants of England! we never have sworn them allegiance!
Death to these foreign soldiers, who seize on our homes and our harvests!”
More he fain would have said, but the merciless hand of a soldier
Smote him upon the mouth, and dragged him down to the pavement.

460 In the midst of the strife and tumult of angry conten-
tion,
Lo! the door of the chancel opened, and Father Fe-
lician
Entered, with serious mien, and ascended the steps
of the altar.
Raising his reverend hand, with a gesture he awed
into silence
All that clamorous throng; and thus he spake to his
people;
465 Deep were his tones and solemn; in accents measured
and mournful
Spake he, as, after the tocsin's alarum, distinctly the
clock strikes.
"What is this that ye do, my children? what mad-
ness has seized you?
Forty years of my life have I labored among you,
and taught you,
Not in word alone, but in deed, to love one an-
other!
470 Is this the fruit of my toils, of my vigils and prayers
and privations?
Have you so soon forgotten all lessons of love and
forgiveness?
This is the house of the Prince of Peace, and would
you profane it
Thus with violent deeds and hearts overflowing with
hatred?
Lo! where the crucified Christ from His cross is
gazing upon you!

See! in those sorrowful eyes what meekness and holy 475
compassion!

Hark! how those lips still repeat the prayer, 'O
Father, forgive them!'

Let us repeat that prayer in the hour when the
wicked assail us,

Let us repeat it now, and say, 'O Father, forgive
them!'"

Few were his words of rebuke, but deep in the hearts
of his people

Sank they, and sobs of contrition succeeded that 480
passionate outbreak,

While they repeated his prayer, and said, "O Father,
forgive them!"

Then came the evening service. The tapers gleamed
from the altar.

Fervent and deep was the voice of the priest, and the
people responded,

Not with their lips alone, but their hearts; and the
Ave Maria

Sang they, and fell on their knees, and their souls, 485
with devotion translated,

Rose on the ardor of prayer, like Elijah ascending to
heaven.

Meanwhile had spread in the village the tidings of
ill, and on all sides

Wandered, wailing, from house to house the women
and children.

Long at her father's door Evangeline stood, with her
right hand
490 Shielding her eyes from the level rays of the sun,
that, descending,
Lighted the village street with mysterious splendor,
and roofed each
Peasant's cottage with golden thatch, and emblazoned
its windows.
Long within had been spread the snow-white cloth
on the table;
There stood the wheaten loaf, and the honey fragrant
with wild-flowers;
495 There stood the tankard of ale, and the cheese fresh
brought from the dairy;
And at the head of the board the great armchair of
the farmer.
Thus did Evangeline wait at her father's door, as the
sunset
Threw the long shadows of trees o'er the broad ambrosial
meadows.
Ah! on her spirit within a deeper shadow had
fallen,
500 And from the fields of her soul a fragrance celestial
ascended—
Charity, meekness, love, and hope, and forgiveness,
and patience!
Then, all-forgetful of self, she wandered into the village,
Cheering with looks and words the disconsolate
hearts of the women,

As o'er the darkening fields with lingering steps they
departed,
Urged by their household cares, and the weary feet 505
of their children.
Down sank the great red sun, and in golden, glim-
mering vapors
Veiled the light of his face, like the Prophet descend-
ing from Sinai.
Sweetly over the village the bell of the Angelus
sounded.

Meanwhile, amid the gloom, by the church Evange-
line lingered.
All was silent within; and in vain at the door and 510
the windows
Stood she, and listened and looked, till, overcome by
emotion,
"Gabriel!" cried she aloud with tremulous voice;
but no answer
Came from the graves of the dead, nor the gloomier
grave of the living.
Slowly at length she returned to the tenantless house
of her father.
Smouldered the fire on the hearth, on the board 515
stood the supper untasted,
Empty and drear was each room, and haunted with
phantoms of terror.
Sadly echoed her step on the stair and the floor of
her chamber.

In the dead of the night she heard the whispering
rain fall

Loud on the withered leaves of the sycamore-tree by
the window.

520 Keenly the lightning flashed; and the voice of the
echoing thunder

Told her that God was in heaven, and governed the
world he created!

Then she remembered the tale she had heard of the
justice of Heaven;

Soothed was her troubled soul, and she peacefully
slumbered till morning.

V

FOUR times the sun had risen and set; and now on
the fifth day

525 Cheerily called the cock to the sleeping maids of the
farmhouse.

Soon o'er the yellow fields, in silent and mournful
procession,

Came from the neighbouring hamlets and farms the
Acadian women,

Driving in ponderous wains their household goods to
the seashore,

Pausing and looking back to gaze once more on their
dwellings,

530 Ere they were shut from sight by the winding road
and the woodland.

Close at their sides their children ran, and urged on
the oxen,

While in their little hands they clasped some frag-
ments of playthings.

Thus to the Gaspereau's mouth they hurried; and
there on the sea-beach

Piled in confusion lay the household goods of the
peasants.

All day long between the shore and the ships did the 535
boats ply;

All day long the wains came laboring down from the
village.

Late in the afternoon, when the sun was near to his
setting,

Echoing far o'er the fields came the roll of drums
from the churchyard.

Thither the women and children thronged. On a
sudden the church-doors

Opened, and forth came the guard, and marching in 540
gloomy procession

Followed the long-imprisoned, but patient, Acadian
farmers.

Even as pilgrims, who journey afar from their homes
and their country,

Sing as they go, and in singing forget they are weary
and wayworn,

So with songs on their lips the Acadian peasants de-
scended

545 Down from the church to the shore, amid their wives
and their daughters.

Foremost the young men came; and, raising together their voices,

Sang with tremulous lips a chant of the Catholic
Missions:—

“Sacred heart of the Saviour! O inexhaustible
fountain!

Fill our hearts this day with strength and submission
and patience!”

550 Then the old men, as they marched, and the women
that stood by the wayside

Joined in the sacred psalm, and the birds in the sun-
shine above them

Mingled their notes therewith, like voices of spirits
departed.

Half-way down to the shore Evangeline waited in
silence,

Not overcome with grief, but strong in the hour of
affliction,—

555 Calmly and sadly she waited, until the procession
approached her,

And she beheld the face of Gabriel pale with emotion.
Tears then filled her eyes, and, eagerly running to
meet him,

Clasped she his hands, and laid her head on his
shoulder and whispered—

“Gabriel! be of good cheer! for if we love one an-
other,

Nothing, in truth, can harm us, whatever mischances 560
may happen!"

Smiling she spake these words; then suddenly
paused, for her father

Saw she slowly advancing. Alas! how changed was
his aspect!

Gone was the glow from his cheek, and the fire from
his eye, and his footstep

Heavier seemed with the weight of the heavy heart
in his bosom.

But with a smile and a sigh she clasped his neck and 565
embraced him,

Speaking words of endearment where words of com-
fort availed not.

Thus to the Gaspereau's mouth moved on that
mournful procession.

There disorder prevailed, and the tumult and stir of
embarking.

Busily plied the freighted boats; and in the confu-
sion

Wives were torn from their husbands, and mothers, 570
too late, saw their children

Left on the land, extending their arms, with wildest
entreaties.

So unto separate ships were Basil and Gabriel carried,
While in despair on the shore Evangeline stood with
her father.

Half the task was not done when the sun went down,
and the twilight

575 Deepened and darkened around; and in haste the
 refluent ocean

Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the
 sand-beach

Covered with waifs of the tide, with kelp and the
 slippery seaweed.

Farther back in the midst of the household goods and
 the wagons,

Like to a gypsy camp, or a leaguer after a
 battle,

580 All escape cut off by the sea, and the sentinels near
 them,

Lay encamped for the night the houseless Acadian
 farmers.

Back to its nethermost caves retreated the bellowing
 ocean,

Dragging adown the beach the rattling pebbles, and
 leaving

Inland and far up the shore the stranded boats of
 the sailors.

585 Then, as the night descended, the herds returned
 from their pastures;

Sweet was the moist still air with the odor of milk
 from their udders;

Lowing they waited, and long, at the well-known
 bars of the farmyard,—

Waited and looked in vain for the voice and the hand
 of the milkmaid.

Silence reigned in the streets; from the church no
 Angelus sounded,

Rose no smoke from the roofs, and gleamed no lights 590
from the windows.

But on the shores meanwhile the evening fires had
been kindled,

Built of the driftwood thrown on the sands from
wrecks in the tempest.

Round them shapes of gloom and sorrowful faces
were gathered,

Voices of women were heard, and of men, and the
crying of children.

Onward from fire to fire, as from hearth to hearth in 595
his parish,

Wandered the faithful priest, consoling and blessing
and cheering,

Like unto shipwrecked Paul on Melita's desolate
seashore.

Thus he approached the place where Evangeline sat
with her father,

And in the flickering light beheld the face of the old
man,

Haggard and hollow and wan and without either 600
thought or emotion,

E'en as the face of a clock from which the hands have
been taken.

Vainly Evangeline strove with words and caresses to
cheer him,

Vainly offered him food; yet he moved not, he
looked not, he spake not,

But, with a vacant stare, ever gazed at the flickering
firelight.

605 "*Benedicite!*" murmured the priest, in tones of
compassion.

More he fain would have said, but his heart was full,
and his accents

Faltered and paused on his lips, as the feet of a child
on a threshold,

Hushed by the scene he beholds, and the awful pres-
ence of sorrow.

Silently, therefore, he laid his hand on the head of
the maiden,

610 Raising his eyes, full of tears, to the silent stars that
above them

Moved on their way, unperturbed by the wrongs and
sorrows of mortals.

Then sat he down at her side, and they wept together
in silence.

Suddenly rose from the south a light, as in autumn
the blood-red

Moon climbs the crystal walls of heaven, and o'er
the horizon

615 Titan-like stretches its hundred hands upon moun-
tain and meadow,

Seizing the rocks and the rivers, and piling huge
shadows together.

Broader and ever broader it gleamed on the roofs of
the village,

Gleamed on the sky and the sea, and the ships that
lay in the roadstead.

Columns of shining smoke uprose, and flashes of
flame were
Thrust through their folds and withdrawn, like the 620
quivering hands of a martyr.
Then as the wind seized the gleeds and the burning
thatch, and, uplifting,
Whirled them aloft through the air, at once from a
hundred housetops
Started the sheeted smoke with flashes of flame in-
termingled.

These things beheld in dismay the crowd on the
shore and on shipboard.
Speechless at first they stood, then cried aloud in 625
their anguish,
“We shall behold no more our homes in the village
of Grand-Pré!”
Loud on a sudden the cocks began to crow in the
farmyards,
Thinking the day had dawned; and anon the lowing
of cattle
Came on the evening breeze, by the barking of dogs
interrupted.
Then rose a sound of dread, such as startles the 630
sleeping encampments
Far in the western prairies or forests that skirt the
Nebraska,
When the wild horses affrighted sweep by with the
speed of the whirlwind,

Or the loud bellowing herds of buffaloes rush to the
river.

Such was the sound that arose on the night, as the
herds and the horses

635 Broke through their folds and fences, and madly
rushed o'er the meadows.

Overwhelmed with the sight, yet speechless, the
priest and the maiden

Gazed on the scene of terror that reddened and
widened before them;

And as they turned at length to speak to their silent
companion,

Lo! from his seat he had fallen, and stretched abroad
on the seashore

640 Motionless lay his form, from which the soul had
departed.

Slowly the priest uplifted the lifeless head, and the
maiden

Knelt at her father's side, and wailed aloud in her
terror.

Then in a swoon she sank, and lay with her head on
his bosom.

Through the long night she lay in deep, oblivious
slumber;

645 And when she awoke from the trance, she beheld a
multitude near her.

Faces of friends she beheld, that were mournfully
gazing upon her,

Pallid, with tearful eyes, and looks of saddest com-
passion.

Still the blaze of the burning village illumined the
landscape,
Reddened the sky overhead, and gleamed on the
faces around her,
And like the day of doom it seemed to her wavering 650
senses,
Then a familiar voice she heard, as it said to the
people—
“Let us bury him here by the sea. When a happier
season
Brings us again to our homes from the unknown
land of our exile,
Then shall his sacred dust be piously laid in the
churchyard.”
Such were the words of the priest. And there in 655
haste by the seaside,
Having the glare of the burning village for funeral
torches,
But without bell or book, they buried the farmer of
Grand-Pré.
And as the voice of the priest repeated the service of
sorrow,
Lo! with a mournful sound, like the voice of a vast
congregation,
Solemnly answered the sea, and mingled its roar with 660
the dirges.
'Twas the returning tide, that afar from the waste of
the ocean,
With the first dawn of the day, came heaving and
hurrying landward.

Then recommenced once more the stir and noise of
embarking;
And with the ebb of that tide the ships sailed out of
the harbor,
665 Leaving behind them the dead on the shore, and the
village in ruins.

PART THE SECOND

I

MANY a weary year had passed since the burning of
Grand-Pré,
When on the falling tide the freighted vessels de-
parted,
Bearing a nation, with all its household gods, into
exile,
Exile without an end, and without an example in
story.
670 Far asunder, on separate coasts, the Acadians
landed;
Scattered were they, like flakes of snow when the
wind from the northeast
Strikes aslant through the fogs that darken the
Banks of Newfoundland.
Friendless, homeless, hopeless, they wandered from
city to city,
From the cold lakes of the North to sultry Southern
savannas—
675 From the bleak shores of the sea to the lands where
the Father of Waters

Seizes the hills in his hands, and drags them down to
the ocean,

Deep in their sands to bury the scattered bones of the
mammoth.

Friends they sought and homes; and many, de-
spairing, heartbroken,

Asked of the earth but a grave, and no longer a
friend nor a fireside.

Written their history stands on tablets of stone in ⁶⁸⁰
the churchyards.

Long among them was seen a maiden who waited
and wandered,

Lowly and meek in spirit, and patiently suffering all
things.

Fair was she and young; but, alas! before her ex-
tended,

Dreary and vast and silent, the desert of life, with
its pathway

Marked by the graves of those who had sorrowed ⁶⁸⁵
and suffered before her,

Passions long extinguished, and hopes dead and
abandoned,

As the emigrant's way o'er the Western desert is
marked by

Camp-fires long consumed, and bones that bleach in
the sunshine.

Something there was in her life incomplete, imper-
fect, unfinished;

As if a morning of June, with all its music and sun- ⁶⁹⁰
shine,

Suddenly paused in the sky, and, fading, slowly descended

Into the east again, from whence it late had arisen.

Sometimes she lingered in towns, till, urged by the fever within her,

Urged by a restless longing, the hunger and thirst of the spirit,

695 She would commence again her endless search and endeavor;

Sometimes in churchyards strayed, and gazed on the crosses and tombstones,

Sat by some nameless grave, and thought that perhaps in its bosom

He was already at rest, and she longed to slumber beside him.

Sometimes a rumor, a hearsay, an inarticulate whisper,

700 Came with its airy hand to point and beckon her forward.

Sometimes she spake with those who had seen her beloved and known him,

But it was long ago, in some far-off place or forgotten.

"Gabriel Lajeunesse!" they said; "O, yes! we have seen him.

He was with Basil the blacksmith, and both have gone to the prairies;

705 *Coueurs-des-Bois* are they, and famous hunters and trappers."

"Gabriel Lajeunesse!" said others; "O, yes! we have seen him.

He is a *Voyageur* in the lowlands of Louisiana."

Then would they say: "Dear child! why dream and wait for him longer?

Are there not other youths as fair as Gabriel? others Who have hearts as tender and true, and spirits as 710 loyal?

Here is Baptiste Leblanc, the notary's son, who has loved thee

Many a tedious year; come, give him thy hand and be happy!

Thou art too fair to be left to braid St. Catherine's tresses."

Then would Evangeline answer, serenely but sadly—
"I cannot!

Whither my heart has gone, there follows my hand, 715 and not elsewhere.

For when the heart goes before, like a lamp, and illumines the pathway,

Many things are made clear, that else lie hidden in darkness."

And thereupon the priest, her friend and father-confessor,

Said, with a smile, "O daughter! thy God thus speaketh within thee!

Talk not of wasted affection, affection never was 720 wasted;

If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters, returning

Back to their springs, like the rain, shall fill them
full of refreshment;

That which the fountain sends forth returns again to
the fountain.

Patience; accomplish thy labor; accomplish thy work
of affection!

725 Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance
is godlike.

Therefore accomplish thy labor of love, till the heart
is made godlike,

Purified, strengthened, perfected, and rendered more
worthy of heaven!"

Cheered by the good man's words, Evangeline la-
bored and waited.

Still in her heart she heard the funeral dirge of the
ocean,

730 But with its sound there was mingled a voice that
whispered, "Despair not!"

Thus did that poor soul wander in want and cheer-
less discomfort,

Bleeding, barefooted, over the shards and thorns of
existence.

Let me essay, O Muse! to follow the wanderer's foot-
steps;

Not through each devious path, each changeful year
of existence;

735 But as a traveler follows a streamlet's course through
the valley;

Far from its margin at times, and seeing the gleam
of its water

Here and there, in some open space, and at intervals
only:

Then drawing nearer its banks, through sylvan
glooms that conceal it,

Though he behold it not, he can hear its continuous
murmur;

Happy, at length, if he find the spot where it reaches ⁷⁴⁰
an outlet.

II.

IT WAS the month of May. Far down the Beautiful
River,

Past the Ohio shore and past the mouth of the
Wabash,

Into the golden stream of the broad and swift Mis-
sissippi,

Floated a cumbrous boat, that was rowed by Acadian
boatmen.

It was a band of exiles; a raft, as it were, from the ⁷⁴⁵
shipwrecked

Nation, scattered along the coast, now floating to-
gether,

Bound by the bonds of a common belief and a com-
mon misfortune;

Men and women and children, who, guided by hope
or by hearsay,

Sought for their kith and their kin among the few-
acred farmers

On the Acadian coast, and the prairies of fair Ope- ⁷⁵⁰
lousas.

With them Evangeline went, and her guide, the
Father Felician.
Onward, o'er sunken sands, through a wilderness
somber with forests,
Day after day they glided adown the turbulent
river;
Night after night, by their blazing fires, encamped on
its borders,
755 Now through rushing chutes, among green islands,
where plumelike
Cotton-trees nodded their shadowy crests, they
swept with the current,
Then emerged into broad lagoons, where silvery sand
bars
Lay in the stream, and along the wimpling waves of
their margin,
Shining with snow-white plumes, large flocks of peli-
cans waded.
760 Level the landscape grew, and along the shores of
the river,
Shaded by china-trees, in the midst of luxuriant
gardens,
Stood the houses of planters, with negro-cabins and
dove-cotes.
They were approaching the region where reigns per-
petual summer,
Where through the Golden Coast, and groves of
orange and citron,
765 Sweeps with majestic curve the river away to the
eastward.

They, too, swerved from their course; and, entering
the Bayou of Plaquemine,
Soon were lost in a maze of sluggish and devious
waters,
Which, like a network of steel, extended in every
direction.
Over their heads the towering and tenebrous boughs
of the cypress
Met in a dusky arch, and trailing mosses in mid- 770
air
Waved like banners that hang on the walls of an-
cient cathedrals.
Death like the silence seemed, and unbroken, save by
the herons
Home to their roosts in the cedar-trees returning at
sunset,
Or by the owl, as he greeted the moon with demoniac
laughter.
Lovely the moonlight was as it glanced and gleamed 775
on the water,
Gleamed on the columns of cypress and cedar sus-
taining the arches,
Down through whose broken vaults it fell as through
chinks in a ruin.
Dreamlike, and indistinct, and strange were all things
around them;
And o'er their spirits there came a feeling of wonder
and sadness—
Strange forebodings of ill, unseen and that cannot be 780
compassed.

As, at the tramp of a horse's hoof on the turf of the
prairies,
Far in advance are closed the leaves of the shrinking
mimosa,
So, at the hoof-beats of fate, with sad forebodings of
evil,
Shrinks and closes the heart, ere the stroke of doom
has attained it.
785 But Evangeline's heart was sustained by a vision,
that faintly
Floated before her eyes, and beckoned her on through
the moonlight.
It was the thought of her brain that assumed the
shape of a phantom.
Through those shadowy aisles had Gabriel wandered
before her,
And every stroke of the oar now brought him nearer
and nearer.
790 Then in his place, at the prow of the boat, rose one
of the oarsman,
And, as a signal sound, if others like them per-
adventure
Sailed on those gloomy and midnight streams, blew a
blast on his bugle.
Wild through the dark colonnades and corridors
leafy the blast rang,
Breaking the seal of silence, and giving tongues to
the forest.
795 Soundless above them the banners of moss just
stirred to the music.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance,
Over the watery floor, and beneath the reverberant
branches;

But not a voice replied; no answer came from the
darkness;

And when the echoes had ceased, like a sense of pain
was the silence.

Then, Evangeline slept; but the boatmen rowed 800
through the midnight,

Silent at times, then singing familiar Canadian boat-
songs,

Such as they sang of old on their own Acadian rivers.

And through the night were heard the mysterious
sounds of the desert,

Far off, indistinct, as of wave or wind in the forest,
Mixed with the whoop of the crane and the roar of 805
the grim alligator.

Thus ere another noon they emerged from the
shades; and before them

Lay, in the golden sun, the lakes of the Atchafalaya.

Water-lilies in myriads rocked on the slight undula-
tions

Made by the passing oars, and, resplendent in beauty
the lotus

Lifted her golden crown above the heads of the boat- 810
men.

Faint was the air with the odorous breath of mag-
nolia blossoms,

And with the heat of noon; and numberless sylvan
islands,

Fragrant and thickly embowered with blossoming
hedges of roses,
Near to whose shores they glided along, invited to
slumber.

815 Soon by the fairest of these their weary oars were
suspended.

Under the boughs of Wachita willows, that grew by
the margin,
Safely their boat was moored; and scattered about
on the greensward,
Tired with their midnight toil, the weary travelers
slumbered.

Over them vast and high extended the cope of a
cedar.

820 Swinging from its great arms, the trumpet-flower
and the grape-vine

Hung their ladder of ropes aloft like the ladder of
Jacob,

On whose pendulous stairs the angels ascending, de-
scending,

Were the swift humming-birds, that flitted from
blossom to blossom.

Such was the vision Evangeline saw as she slumbered
beneath it.

825 Filled was her heart with love, and the dawn of an
opening heaven

Lighted her soul in sleep with the glory of regions
celestial.

Nearer and ever nearer, among the numberless
islands,

Darted a light, swift boat, that sped away o'er the
water,
Urged on its course by the sinewy arms of hunters
and trappers.
Northward its prow was turned, to the land of the ⁸³⁰
bison and beaver.
At the helm sat a youth, with countenance thought-
ful and careworn.
Dark and neglected locks overshadowed his brow,
and a sadness
Somewhat beyond his years on his face was legibly
written.
Gabriel was it, who, weary with waiting, unhappy
and restless,
Sought in the Western wilds oblivion of self and of ⁸³⁵
sorrow.
Swiftly they glided along, close under the lee of the
island,
But by the opposite bank, and behind a screen of
palmettos,
So that they saw not the boat, where it lay concealed
in the willows,
All undisturbed by the dash of their oars, and un-
seen, were the sleepers;
Angel of God was there none to awaken the slumber- ⁸⁴⁰
ing maiden.
Swiftly they glided away, like the shade of a cloud
on the prairie.
After the sound of their oars on the tholes had died
in the distance,

As from a magic trance the sleepers awoke, and the
maiden

Said with a sigh to the friendly priest—"O Father
Felician!

845 Something says in my heart that near me Gabriel
wanders.

Is it a foolish dream, an idle and vague superstition?

Or has an angel passed, and revealed the truth to my
spirit?"

Then, with a blush, she added—"Alas for my credulous
fancy!

Unto ears like thine such words as these have no
meaning."

850 But made answer the reverend man, and he smiled
as he answered,—

"Daughter, thy words are not idle; nor are they to
me without meaning.

Feeling is deep and still; and the word that floats
on the surface

Is as the tossing buoy, that betrays where the anchor
is hidden.

Therefore trust to thy heart, and to what the world
calls illusions.

855 Gabriel truly is near thee; for not far away to the
southward,

On the banks of the Têche are the towns of St. Maur
and St. Martin.

There the long-wandering bride shall be given again
to her bridegroom,

There the long-absent pastor regain his flock and his
sheepfold.

Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests of
fruit-trees;

Under the feet a garden of flowers, and the bluest of 860
heavens

Bending above, and resting its dome on the walls of
the forest.

They who dwell there have named it the Eden of
Louisiana."

And with these words of cheer they arose and con-
tinued their journey.

Softly the evening came. The sun from the western
horizon

Like a magician extended his golden wand o'er the 865
landscape;

Twinkling vapors arose; and sky and water and
forest

Seemed all on fire at the touch, and melted and
mingled together.

Hanging between two skies, a cloud with edges of
silver,

Floated the boat, with its dripping oars, on the mo-
tionless water.

Filled was Evangeline's heart with inexpressible 870
sweetness.

Touched by the magic spell, the sacred fountains of
feeling

Glowed with the light of love, as the skies and waters
around her.

Then from a neighboring thicket the mocking-bird,
 wildest of singers,
Swinging aloft on a willow spray that hung o'er the
 water,
875 Shook from his little throat floods of delirious
 music,
That the whole air and the woods and the waves
 seemed silent to listen.
Plaintive at first were the tones and sad; then soar-
 ing to madness
Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of frenzied
 Bacchantes.
Single notes were then heard, in sorrowful, low
 lamentation;
880 Till, having gathered them all, he flung them abroad
 in derision,
As when, after a storm, a gust of wind through the
 tree-tops
Shakes down the rattling rain in a crystal shower on
 the branches.
With such a prelude as this, and hearts that throbbed
 with emotion,
Slowly they entered the Têche, where it flows
 through the green Opelousas,
885 And through the amber air, above the crest of the
 woodland,
Saw the column of smoke that arose from a neighbor-
 ing dwelling;
Sounds of a horn they heard, and the distant lowing
 of cattle.

III

NEAR to the bank of the river, o'ershadowed by oaks
from whose branches
Garlands of Spanish moss and of mystic mistletoe
flaunted,
Such as the Druids cut down with golden hatchets at ⁸⁹⁰
Yule-tide,
Stood, secluded and still, the house of the herdsman.
A garden
Girded it round with a belt of luxuriant blossoms,
Filling the air with fragrance. The house itself was
of timbers
Hewn from the cypress-tree, and carefully fitted together.
Large and low was the roof; and on slender columns ⁸⁹⁵
supported,
Rose-wreathed, vine-encircled, a broad and spacious
veranda,
Haunt of the humming-bird, and the bee, extended
around it.
At each end of the house, amid the flowers of the
garden,
Stationed the dove-cotes were, as love's perpetual
symbol,
Scenes of endless wooing, and endless contentions of ⁹⁰⁰
rivals.
Silence reigned o'er the place. The line of shadow
and sunshine

Ran near the tops of the trees; but the house itself
was in shadow,
And from its chimney-top, ascending and slowly ex-
panding
Into the evening air, a thin blue column of smoke rose.
905 In the rear of the house, from the garden gate, ran a
pathway
Through the great groves of oak to the skirts of the
limitless prairie,
Into whose sea of flowers the sun was slowly descend-
ing.
Full in his track of light, like ships with shadowy
canvas
Hanging loose from their spars in a motionless calm
in the tropics,
910 Stood a cluster of trees, with a tangled cordage of
grape-vines.

Just where the woodlands met the flowery surf of the
prairie,
Mounted upon his horse, with Spanish saddle and
stirrups,
Sat a herdsman, arrayed in gaiters and doublet of
deerskin.
Broad and brown was the face that from under the
Spanish sombrero
915 Gazed on the peaceful scene, with the lordly look of
its master.
Round about him were numberless herds of kine,
that were grazing

Quietly in the meadows, and breathing the vapory
freshness

That uprose from the river, and spread itself over
the landscape.

Slowly lifting the horn that hung at his side, and
expanding

Fully his broad, deep chest, he blew a blast, that 920
resounded

Wildly and sweet and far, through the still damp air
of the evening.

Suddenly out of the grass the long white horns of the
cattle

Rose like flakes of foam on the adverse currents of
ocean.

Silent a moment they gazed, then bellowing rushed
o'er the prairie,

And the whole mass became a cloud, a shade in the 925
distance.

Then, as the herdsman turned to the house, through
the gate of the garden

Saw he the forms of the priest and the maiden ad-
vancing to meet him.

Suddenly down from his horse he sprang in amaze-
ment, and forward

Rushed with extended arms and exclamations of
wonder;

When they beheld his face, they recognized Basil the 930
Blacksmith.

Hearty his welcome was, as he led his guests to the
garden.

There in an arbor of roses with endless question and
answer

Gave they vent to their hearts, and renewed their
friendly embraces,

Laughing and weeping by turns, or sitting silent and
thoughtful.

935 Thoughtful, for Gabriel came not, and now dark
doubts and misgivings

Stole o'er the maiden's heart; and Basil, somewhat
embarrassed,

Broke the silence and said—"If you come by the
Atchafalaya,

How have you nowhere encountered my Gabriel's
boat on the bayous?"

Over Evangeline's face at the words of Basil a shade
passed.

940 Tears came into her eyes, and she said, with a trem-
ulous accent—

"Gone? is Gabriel gone?" and, concealing her face
on his shoulder,

All her o'erburdened heart gave way, and she wept
and lamented.

Then the good Basil said—and his voice grew blithe
as he said it—

"Be of good cheer, my child; it is only to-day he
departed.

945 Foolish boy! he has left me alone with my herds and
my horses.

Moody and restless grown, and tried and troubled,
his spirit

Could no longer endure the calm of this quiet existence.
Thinking ever of thee, uncertain and sorrowful ever,
Ever silent, or speaking only of thee and his troubles,
He at length had become so tedious to men and to 950
 maidens,

Tedious even to me, that at length I bethought me
 and sent him

Unto the town of Adayes to trade for mules with
 the Spaniards.

Thence he will follow the Indian trails to the Ozark
 Mountains,

Hunting for furs in the forests, on rivers trapping
 the beaver.

Therefore be of good cheer; we will follow the fugi- 955
 tive lover;

He is not far on his way, and the Fates and the
 streams are against him.

Up and away to-morrow, and through the red dew
 of the morning

We will follow him fast and bring him back to his
 prison."

Then glad voices were heard, and up from the banks
 of the river,

Borne aloft on his comrades' arms, came Michael the 960
 fiddler.

Long under Basil's roof had he lived like a god on
 Olympus,

Having no other care than dispensing music to
 mortals,

Far renowned was he for his silver locks and his fiddle.

"Long live Michael," they cried, "our brave Acadian minstrel!"

965 As they bore him aloft in triumphal procession; and straightway

Father Felician advanced with Evangeline, greeting the old man

Kindly and oft, and recalling the past, while Basil, enraptured,

Hailed with hilarious joy his old companions and gossips,

Laughing loud and long, and embracing mothers and daughters.

970 Much they marvelled to see the wealth of the cidevant blacksmith,

All his domains and his herds, and his patriarchal demeanor;

Much they marveled to hear his tales of the soil and the climate,

And of the prairies, whose numberless herds were his who would take them;

Each one thought in his heart that he, too, would go and do likewise.

975 Thus they ascended the steps, and, crossing the breezy veranda,

Entered the hall of the house, where already the supper of Basil

Waited his late return; and they rested and feasted together.

Over the joyous feast the sudden darkness descended.

All was silent without, and, illuming the landscape with silver,

Fair rose the dewy moon and the myriad stars; but 980
within doors,

Brighter than these, shone the faces of friends in the glimmering lamplight.

Then from his station aloft, at the head of the table, the herdsman

Poured forth his heart and his wine together in endless profusion.

Lighting his pipe, that was filled with sweet Natchitoches tobacco,

Thus he spake to his guests, who listened, and smiled 985
as they listened:

"Welcome once more, my friends, who long have been friendless and homeless,

Welcome once more to a home, that is better perchance than the old one!

Here no hungry winter congeals our blood like the rivers;

Here no stony ground provokes the wrath of the farmer.

Smoothly the plowshare runs through the soil as a 990
keel through the water.

All the year round the orange-groves are in blossom; and grass grows

More in a single night than a whole Canadian summer.

Here, too, numberless herd run wild and unclaimed
in the prairies;

Here, too, land may be had for the asking, and forests of timber

995 With a few blows of the axe are hewn and framed
into houses.

After your houses are built, and your fields are yellow with harvests,

No King George of England shall drive you away
from your homesteads,

Burning your dwellings and barns, and stealing your
farms and your cattle."

Speaking these words, he blew a wrathful cloud from
his nostrils,

1000 While his huge, brown hand came thundering down
on the table,

So that the guests all started; and Father Felician,
astounded,

Suddenly paused, with a pinch of snuff half-way to
his nostrils.

But the brave Basil resumed, and his words were
milder and gayer:—

"Only beware of the fever, my friends, beware of the
fever!

1005 For it is not like that of our cold Acadian
climate,

Cured by wearing a spider hung round one's neck in
a nutshell!"

Then there were voices heard at the door, and foot-
steps approaching

Sounded upon the stairs and the floor of the breezy
veranda.

It was the neighboring Creoles and small Acadian
planters,

Who had been summoned all to the house of Basil 1010
the Herdsman.

Merry the meeting was of ancient comrades and
neighbors;

Friend clasped friend in his arms; and they who
before were as strangers,

Meeting in exile, became straightway as friends to
each other,

Drawn by the gentle bond of a common country to-
gether.

But in the neighboring hall a strain of music, pro- 1015
ceeding

From the accordant strings of Michael's melodious
fiddle,

Broke up all further speech. Away, like children de-
lighted,

All things forgotten beside, they gave themselves to
the maddening

Whirl of the dizzy dance, as it swept and swayed to
the music,

Dreamlike, with beaming eyes and the rush of flut- 1020
tering garments.

Meanwhile, apart, at the head of the hall, the priest
and the herdsman

Sat, conversing together of past and present and
future;

While Evangeline stood like one entranced, for with-
in her

Olden memories rose, and loud in the midst of the
music

1025 Heard she the sound of the sea, and an irrepressible
sadness

Came o'er her heart, and unseen she stole forth into
the garden

Beautiful was the night. Behind the black wall of
the forest,

Tipping its summit with silver, arose the moon. On
the river

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous
gleam of the moonlight,

1030 Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and
devious spirit.

Nearer and round about her, the manifold flowers of
the garden

Poured out their souls in odors, that were their
prayers and confessions

Unto the night, as it went its way, like a silent Car-
thusian.

Fuller of fragrance than they, and as heavy with
shadows and night-dews,

1035 Hung the heart of the maiden. The calm and the
magical moonlight

Seemed to inundate her soul with indefinable long-
ings,

As, through the garden gate, beneath the brown
shade of the oak-trees,

Passed she along the path to the edge of the measur-
less prairie.
Silent it lay, with a silvery haze upon it, and the
fire-flies
Gleaming and floating away in mingled and infinite 1040
numbers.
Over her head the stars, the thoughts of God in the
heavens,
Shone on the eyes of man, who had ceased to marvel
and worship,
Save when a blazing comet was seen on the walls of
that temple,
As if a hand had appeared and written upon them,
"Upharsin."
And the soul of the maiden, between the stars and 1045
the fire-flies,
Wandered alone, and she cried—"O Gabriel! O my
beloved!
Art thou so near unto me, and yet I cannot behold
thee?
Art thou so near unto me, and yet thy voice does
not reach me?
Ah! how often thy feet have trod this path to the
prairie!
Ah! how often thine eyes have looked on the wood- 1050
lands around me!
Ah! how often beneath this oak, returning from
labor,
Thou hast lain down to rest, and to dream of me in
thy slumbers.

When shall these eyes behold, these arms be folded
about thee?"

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoor-
will sounded

1055 Like a flute in the woods; and anon, through the
neighboring thickets,

Farther and farther away it floated and dropped into
silence.

"Patience!" whispered the oaks from oracular
caverns of darkness;

And, from the moonlit meadow, a sigh responded,
"To-morrow!"

Bright rose the sun next day; and all the flowers of
the garden

1060 Bathed his shining feet with their tears, and anointed
his tresses

With the delicious balm that they bore in their vases
of crystal.

"Farewell!" said the priest, as he stood at the
shadowy threshold;

"See, that you bring us the Prodigal Son from his
fasting and famine,

And, too, the Foolish Virgin, who slept when the
bridegroom was coming."

1065 "Farewell!" answered the maiden, and, smiling, with
Basil descended

Down to the river's brink, where the boatmen al-
ready were waiting.

Thus beginning their journey with morning, and sun-
shine and gladness,
Swiftly they followed the flight of him who was
speeding before them,
Blown by the blast of fate like a dead leaf over the
desert.
Not that day, nor the next, nor yet that day that 1070
succeeded,
Found they trace of his course, in lake or forest or
river,
Nor, after many days, had they found him; but
vague and uncertain
Rumors alone were their guides through a wild and
desolate country,
Till, at the little inn of the Spanish town of
Adayes,
Weary and worn, they alighted, and learned from 1075
the garrulous landlord,
That on the day before, with horses and guides and
companions.
Gabriel left the village, and took the road of the
prairies.

IV

FAR in the West there lies a desert land, where the
mountains
Lift, through perpetual snows, their lofty and lumi-
nous summits.
Down from their jagged deep ravines, where the 1080
gorge, like a gateway,

Opens a passage rude to the wheels of the emigrant's
wagon,

Westward the Oregon flows and the Walleway and
Owyhee.

Eastward, with devious course, among the Wind-
river Mountains,

Through the Sweetwater Valley precipitate leaps the
Nebraska;

1085 And to the south, from Fontaine-qui-bout and the
Spanish sierras,

Fretted with sands and rocks, and swept by the wind
of the desert,

Numberless torrents, with ceaseless sound, descend
to the ocean,

Like the great chords of a harp, in loud and solemn
vibrations.

Spreading between these streams are the wondrous,
beautiful prairies,

1090 Billowy bays of grass ever rolling in shadow and sun-
shine,

Bright with luxuriant clusters of roses and purple
amorphas.

Over them wander the buffalo herds, and the elk and
the roebuck;

Over them wander the wolves, and herds of riderless
horses;

Fires that blast and blight and winds that are weary
with travel;

1095 Over them wander the scattered tribes of Ishmael's
children,

Staining the desert with blood; and above their terrible war-trails
Circles and sails aloft, on pinions majestic, the vulture,
Like the implacable soul of a chieftain slaughtered in battle,
By invisible stairs ascending and scaling the heavens.
Here and there rise smokes from the camps of these 1100
savage marauders;
Here and there rise groves from the margins of swift-running rivers;
And the grim, taciturn bear, the anchorite monk of the desert,
Climbs down their dark ravines to dig for roots by the brookside,
And over all is the sky, the clear and crystalline heaven,
Like the protecting hand of God inverted above 1105
them.

Into this wonderful land, at the base of the Ozark Mountains,
Gabriel far had entered, with hunters and trappers behind him.
Day after day, with their Indian guides, the maiden and Basil
Followed his flying steps, and thought each day to o'ertake him.
Sometimes they saw, or thought they saw, the smoke 1110
of his camp-fire

Rise in the morning air from the distant plain; but
at nightfall,
When they had reached the place, they found only
embers and ashes.
And, though their hearts were sad at times and their
bodies were weary,
Hope still guided them on, as the Magic Fata Mor-
gana
1115 Showed them her lakes of light, that retreated and
vanished before them.

Once, as they sat by their evening fire, there silently
entered
Into the little camp an Indian woman, whose features
Wore deep traces of sorrow, and patience as great as
her sorrow.
She was a Shawnee woman returning home to her
people,
1120 From the far-off hunting-grounds of the cruel Co-
manches,
Where her Canadian husband, a Coureur-des-Bois,
had been murdered.
Touched were their hearts at her story, and warmest
and friendliest welcome
Gave they, with words of cheer, and she sat and
feasted among them
On the buffalo meat and the venison cooked on the
embers.
1125 But when their meal was done, and Basil and all his
companions,

Worn with the long day's march and the chase of the
deer and the bison,
Stretched themselves on the ground, and slept where
the quivering firelight
Flashed on their swarthy cheeks, and their forms
wrapped up in their blankets,
Then at the door of Evangeline's tent she sat and re-
peated
Slowly, with soft, low voice, and the charm of her 1130
Indian accent,
All the tale of her love, with its pleasures, and pains,
and reverses.
Much Evangeline wept at the tale, and to know that
another
Hapless heart like her own had loved and had been
disappointed.
Moved to the depths of her soul by pity and woman's
compassion,
Yet in her sorrow pleased that one who had suffered 1135
was near her,
She in turn related her love and all its disas-
ters.
Mute with wonder the Shawnee sat, and when she
had ended
Still was mute; but at length, as if a mysterious
horror
Passed through her brain, she spake, and repeated
the tale of the Mowis;
Mowis, the bridegroom of snow, who won and wed- 1140
ded a maiden,

But, when the morning came, arose and passed from
the wigwam,
Fading and melting away and dissolving into the
sunshine,
Till she beheld him no more, though she followed far
into the forest.
Then, in those sweet, low tones, that seemed like a
weird incanation,
1145 Told she the tale of the fair Lilinau, who was wooed
by a phantom,
That, through the pines o'er her father's lodge, in
the hush of the twilight,
Breathed like the evening wind, and whispered love
to the maiden,
Till she followed his green and waving plume through
the forest,
And never more returned, nor was seen again by her
people.
1150 Silent with wonder and strange surprise, Evangeline
listened
To the soft flow of her magical words, till the region
around her
Seemed like enchanted ground, and her swarthy
guest the enchantress.
Slowly over the tops of the Ozark Mountains the
moon rose,
Lighting the little tent, and with a mysterious splen-
dor
1155 Touching the somber leaves, and embracing and fill-
ing the woodland.

With a delicious sound the brook rushed by, and the
branches

Swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible
whispers.

Filled with the thoughts of love was Evangeline's
heart, but a secret,

Subtile sense crept in of pain and indefinite terror,
As the cold, poisonous snake creeps into the nest of 1160
the swallow.

It was no earthly fear. A breath from the region of
spirits

Seemed to float in the air of night; and she felt for a
moment

That, like the Indian maid, she, too, was pursuing a
phantom.

And with this thought she slept, and the fear and
the phantom had vanished.

Early upon the morrow the march was resumed; and 1165
the Shawnee

Said, as they journeyed along—"On the western
slope of these mountains

Dwells in his little village the Black Robe chief of
the Mission.

Much he teaches the people, and tells them of Mary
and Jesus;

Loud laugh their hearts with joy, and weep with pain
as they hear him."

Then, with a sudden and secret emotion, Evangeline 1170
answered—

“Let us go to the Mission, for there good tidings
await us!”

Thither they turned their steeds; and behind a spur
of the mountains,

Just as the sun went down, they heard a murmur of
voices,

And in a meadow green and broad, by the bank of a
river,

1175 Saw the tents of the Christians, the tents of the Je-
suit Mission.

Under a towering oak, that stood in the midst of the
village,

Knelt the Black Robe chief with his children. A cru-
cifix fastened

High on the trunk of the tree, and overshadowed by
grape-vines,

Looked with its agonized face on the multitude kneel-
ing beneath it.

1180 This was their rural chapel. Aloft, through the in-
tricate arches

Of its aerial roof, arose the chant of their
vespers,

Mingling its notes with the soft susurrus and sighs of
the branches.

Silent, with heads uncovered, the travelers, nearer
approaching,

Knelt on the swarded floor, and joined in the even-
ing devotions.

1185 But when the service was done, and the benediction
had fallen

Forth from the hands of the priest, like seed from the
hands of the sower,
Slowly the reverend man advanced to the strangers,
and bade them
Welcome; and when they replied, he smiled with be-
nignant expression,
Hearing the homelike sounds of his mother tongue in
the forest,
And with words of kindness conducted them into 1190
his wigwam.
There upon mats and skins they reposed, and on
cakes of the maize-ear
Feasted, and slaked their thirst from the water-
gourd of the teacher.
Soon was their story told; and the priest with solem-
nity answered:
“Not six suns have risen and set since Gabriel,
seated
On this mat by my side, where now the maiden re- 1195
poses,
Told me this same sad tale; then arose and continued
his journey!”
Soft was the voice of the priest, and he spake with
an accent of kindness;
But on Evangeline’s heart fell his words as in winter
the snowflakes
Fall into some lone nest from which the birds have
departed.
“Far to the north he has gone,” continued the priest; 1200
“but in autumn,

When the chase is done, will return again to the Mission."

Then Evangeline said, and her voice was meek and submissive—

"Let me remain with thee, for my soul is sad and afflicted."

So seemed it wise and well unto all; and betimes on the morrow,

1205 Mounting his Mexican steed, with his Indian guides
and companions,

Homeward Basil returned, and Evangeline stayed at the Mission.

Slowly, slowly, slowly the days succeeded each other—
Days and weeks and months; and the fields of maize
that were springing

Green from the ground when a stranger she came,
now waving above her,

1210 Lifted their slender shafts, with leaves interlacing
and forming

Cloisters for mendicant crows and granaries pillaged
by squirrels.

Then in the golden weather the maize was husked,
and the maidens

Blushed at each blood-red ear, for that betokened a
lover,

But at the crooked laughed, and called it a thief in
the corn-field.

1215 Even the blood-red ear to Evangeline brought not
her lover.

“Patience!” the priest would say; “have faith, and
thy prayer will be answered!

Look at this vigorous plant that lifts its head from
the meadow,

See how its leaves all point to the north, as true as
the magnet;

It is the compass-flower, that the finger of God has
suspended

Here in the houseless wild, to direct the traveler’s 1220
journey

Over the sea-like, pathless, limitless waste of the
desert.

Such in the soul of man is faith. The blossoms of
passion,

Gay and luxuriant flowers, are brighter and fuller of
fragrance,

But they beguile us, and lead us astray, and their
odor is deadly.

Only this humble plant can guide us here, and here- 1225
after

Crown us with asphodel flowers, that are wet with
the dews of nepenthe.”

So came the autumn, and passed, and the winter—
yet Gabriel came not;

Blossomed the opening spring, and the notes of the
robin and bluebird

Sounded sweet upon wold and in wood, yet Gabriel
came not.

1230 But on the breath of the summer winds a rumor
was wafted

Sweeter than song of bird, or hue or odor of blossom.
Far to the north and east, it said, in the Michigan
forests,

Gabriel had his lodge by the banks of the Saginaw
river.

And, with returning guides, that sought the lakes of
St. Lawrence,

1235 Saying a sad farewell, Evangeline went from the Mis-
sion.

When over weary ways, by long and perilous mar-
ches,

She had attained at length the depths of the Michi-
gan forests,

Found she the hunter's lodge deserted and fallen to
ruin!

Thus did the long sad years glide on, and in seasons
and places

1240 Divers and distant far was seen the wandering
maiden;

Now in the tents of grace of the meek Moravian Mis-
sions,

Now in the noisy camps and the battle-fields of the
army,

Now in secluded hamlets, in towns and populous
cities,

Like a phantom she came, and passed away unre-
membered.

Fair was she and young, when in hope began the long 1245
journey;

Faded was she and old, when in disappointment it
ended.

Each succeeding year stole something away from her
beauty,

Leaving behind it, broader and deeper, the gloom
and the shadow.

Then there appeared and spread faint streaks of
gray o'er her forehead,

Dawn of another life, that broke o'er her earthly 1250
horizon,

As in the eastern sky the first faint streaks of the
morning.

V

IN that delightful land which is washed by the Dela-
ware's waters,

Guarding in sylvan shades the name of Penn the
apostle,

Stands on the banks of its beautiful stream the city
he founded.

There all the air is balm, and the peach is the emblem 1255
of beauty,

And the streets still re-echo the names of the trees of
the forest,

As if they fain would appease the Dryads whose
haunts they molested.

There from the troubled sea had Evangeline landed,
an exile,

Finding among the children of Penn a home and a country.

1260 There old René Leblanc had died; and when he departed,

Saw at his side only one of all his hundred descendants.

Something at least there was in the friendly streets of the city,

Something that spake to her heart, and made her no longer a stranger:

And her ear was pleased with the Thee and Thou of the Quakers,

1265 For it recalled the past, the old Acadian country,

Where all men were equal, and all were brothers and sisters.

So, when the fruitless search, the disappointed endeavor,

Ended, to recommence no more upon earth, uncomplaining,

Thither, as leaves to the light, were turned her thoughts and her footsteps.

1270 As from a mountain's top the rainy mists of the morning

Roll away, and far we behold the landscape below us,

Sun-illumined, with shining rivers and cities and hamlets,

So fell the mists from her mind, and she saw the world far below her,

Dark no longer, but all illumined with love; and the
pathway
Which she had climbed so far, lying smooth and fair 1275
in the distance.
Gabriel was not forgotten. Within her heart was
his image,
Clothed in the beauty of love and youth, as last she
beheld him,
Only more beautiful made by his deathlike silence
and absence.
Into her thoughts of him time entered not, for it was
not.
Over him years had no power; he had not changed, 1280
but transfigured;
He had become to her heart as one who is dead, and
not absent;
Patience and abnegation of self, and devotion to
others,
This was the lesson a life of trial and sorrow had
taught her.
So was her love diffused, but, like to some odorous
spices,
Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with 1285
aroma.
Other hope had she none, nor wish in life, but to
follow
Meekly, with reverent steps, the sacred feet of her
Saviour.
Thus many years she lived as a Sister of Mercy; fre-
quenting

Lonely and wretched roofs in the crowded lanes of
the city,

1290 Where distress and want concealed themselves from
the sunlight,

Where disease and sorrow in garrets languished ne-
glected.

Night after night, when the world was asleep, as the
watchman repeated

Loud, through the gusty streets, that all was well in
the city,

High at some lonely window he saw the light of her
taper.

1295 Day after day, in the gray of the dawn, as slow
through the suburbs

Plodded the German farmer, with flowers and fruits
for the market,

Met he that meek, pale face, returning home from
its watchings.

Then it came to pass that a pestilence fell on the
city,

Presaged by wondrous signs, and mostly by flocks of
wild pigeons,

1300 Darkening the sun in their flight, with naught in
their craws but an acorn.

And, as the tides of the sea arise in the month of
September,

Flooding some silver stream, till it spreads to a lake
in a meadow,

So death flooded life, and o'erflowing its natural
margin,
Spread to a brackish lake, the silver stream of exist-
ence.
Wealth had no power to bribe, nor beauty to charm, 1305
the oppressor;
But all perished alike beneath the scourge of his
anger;—
Only, alas! the poor, who had neither friends nor
attendants,
Crept away to die in the almshouse, home of the
homeless;
Then in the suburbs it stood, in the midst of
meadows and woodlands;—
Now the city surrounds it; but still with its gateway 1310
and wicket
Meek, in the midst of splendor, its humble walls
seem to echo
Softly the words of the Lord:—"The poor ye always
have with you."
Thither, by night and by day, came the Sister of
Mercy. The dying
Looked up into her face, and thought, indeed, to be-
hold there
Gleams of celestial light encircle her forehead with 1315
splendor,
Such as the artist paints o'er the brows of saints and
apostles,
Or such as hangs by night o'er a city seen at a dis-
tance.

Unto their eyes it seemed the lamps of the city celestial,
Into whose shining gates ere long their spirits would enter.

1320 Thus, on a Sabbath morn, through the streets, deserted and silent,

Wending her quiet way, she entered the door of the almshouse.

Sweet on the summer air was the odor of flowers in the garden;

And she paused on her way to gather the fairest among them,

That the dying once more might rejoice in their fragrance and beauty.

1325 Then, as she mounted the stairs to the corridors, cooled by the east wind,

Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from the belfry of Christ Church,

While, intermingled with these, across the meadows were wafted

Sounds of psalms, that were sung by the Swedes in their church at Wicaco.

Soft as descending wings fell the calm of the hour on her spirit;

1330 Something within her said, "At length thy trials are ended;"

And, with a light in her looks, she entered the chambers of sickness.

Noiselessly moved about the assiduous, careful attendants,
Moistening the feverish lip, and the aching brow,
and in silence
Closing the sightless eyes of the dead, and concealing
their faces,
Where on their pallets they lay, like drifts of snow by 1335
the roadside.
Many a languid head, upraised as Evangeline
entered,
Turned on its pillow of pain to gaze while she passed,
for her presence
Fell on their hearts like a ray of the sun on the walls
of a prison.
And, as she looked around, she saw how Death, the
consoler,
Laying his hand upon many a heart had healed it 1340
forever.
Many familiar forms had disappeared in the night-
time;
Vacant their places were, or filled already by strangers.
Suddenly, as if arrested by fear or a feeling of wonder,
Still she stood, with her colorless lips apart, while a
shudder
Ran through her frame, and, forgotten, the flowerets 1345
dropped from her fingers,
And from her eyes and cheeks the light and bloom of
the morning.

Then there escaped from her lips a cry of such terrible anguish,

That the dying heard it, and started up from their pillows.

On the pallet before her was stretched the form of an old man.

1350 Long, and thin, and gray were the locks that shaded his temples;

But, as he lay in the morning light, his face for a moment

Seemed to assume once more the forms of its earlier manhood;

So are wont to be changed the faces of those who are dying.

Hot and red on his lips still burned the flush of the fever,

1355 As if life, like the Hebrew, with blood had besprinkled its portals,

That the Angel of Death might see the sign, and pass over,

Motionless, senseless, dying, he lay, and his spirit exhausted

Seemed to be sinking down through infinite depths in the darkness,

Darkness of slumber and death, forever sinking and sinking.

1360 Then through those realms of shade, in multiplied reverberations,

Heard he that cry of pain, and through the hush that succeeded

Whispered a gentle voice, in accents tender and saint-like,

“Gabriel! O my beloved!” and died away into silence.

Then he beheld, in a dream, once more the home of his childhood;

Green Acadian meadows, with sylvan rivers among them, 1365

Village, and mountain, and woodlands; and, walking under their shadow,

As in the days of her youth, Evangeline rose in his vision.

Tears came into his eyes; and as slowly he lifted his eyelids,

Vanished the vision away, but Evangeline knelt by his bedside.

Vainly he strove to whisper her name, for the accents 1370
unuttered

Died on his lips, and their motion revealed what his tongue would have spoken.

Vainly he strove to rise; and Evangeline, kneeling beside him,

Kissed his dying lips, and laid his head on her bosom.

Sweet was the light of his eyes; but it suddenly sank into darkness,

As when a lamp is blown out by a gust of wind at a 1375
casement.

All was ended now, the hope, and the fear, and the sorrow,

All the aching of heart, the restless, unsatisfied long-
ing,

All the dull, deep pain, and constant anguish of pa-
tience!

And, as she pressed once more the lifeless head to her
bosom,

1380 Meekly she bowed her own, and murmured, "Father
I thank thee!"

STILL stands the forest primeval; but far away from
its shadow,

Side by side, in their nameless graves, the lovers are
sleeping.

Under the humble walls of the little Catholic church-
yard,

In the heart of the city, they lie, unknown and un-
noticed;

1385 Daily the tides of life go ebbing and flowing beside
them,

Thousands of throbbing hearts, where theirs are at
rest and forever,

Thousands of aching brains, where theirs no longer
are busy,

Thousands of toiling hands, where theirs have ceased
from their labors,

Thousands of weary feet, where theirs have com-
pleted their journey!

1390 Still stands the forest primeval; but under the shade
of its branches

Dwells another race, with other customs and language.

Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic

Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile

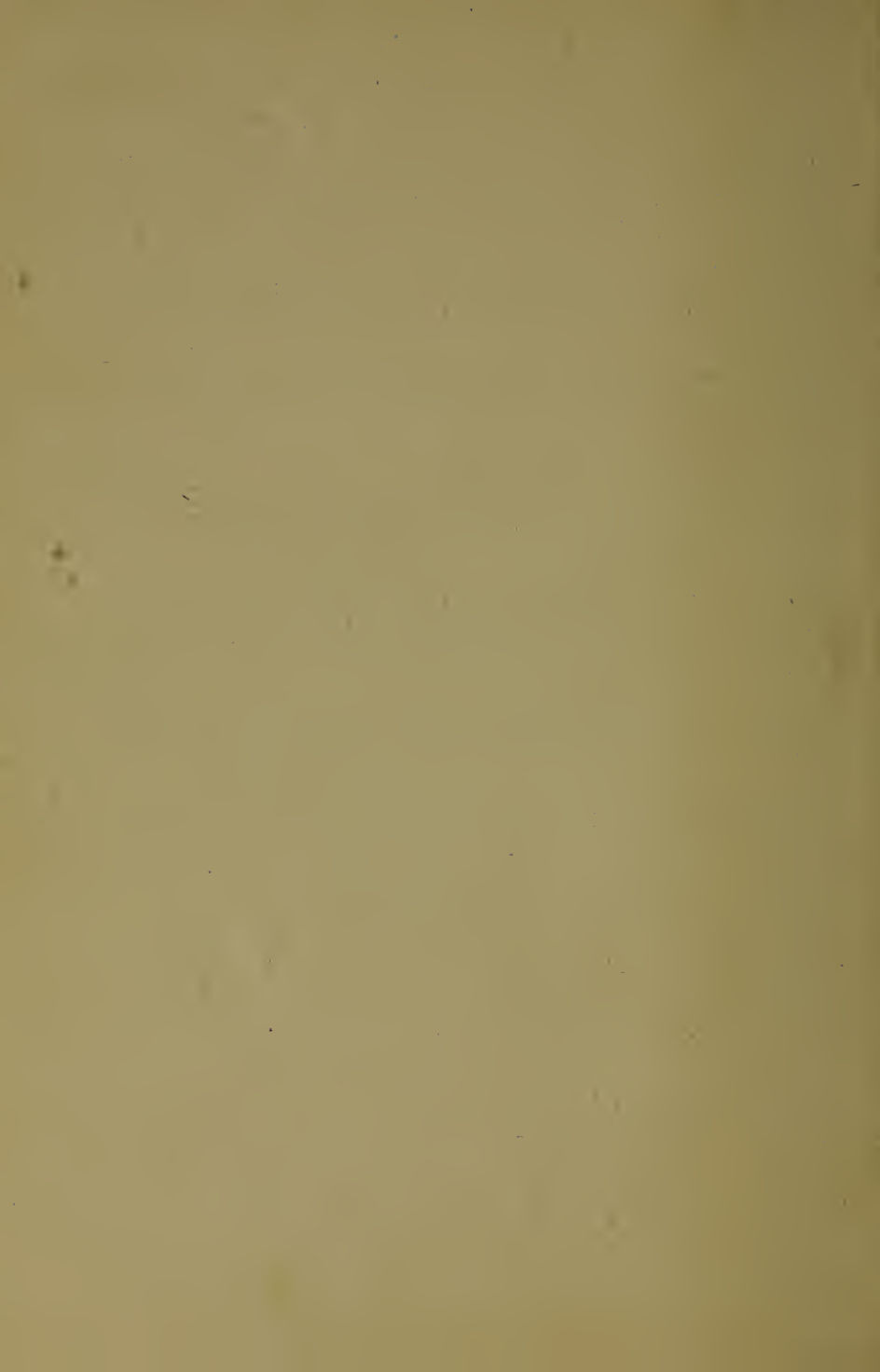
Wandered back to their native land to die in its bosom;

In the fisherman's cot the wheel and the loom are ¹³⁹⁵ still busy;

Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles of homespun,

And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story,
While from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced, neighboring ocean

Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest.



ANALYSIS OF EVANGELINE

PART I

INTRODUCTION

| | LINES |
|--|-------|
| (a) The primeval forest. | 1-8 |
| (b) Traditions of Grand Pré. | 9-15 |
| (c) The poet introduces his theme. | 16-19 |

I. THE ACADIAN LAND

| | |
|--|---------|
| (a) The description of Grand Pré. | 20-57 |
| (b) Benedict Bellefontaine. | 58-64 |
| (c) Evangeline. | 65-81 |
| (d) Evangeline's home. | 82-102 |
| (e) Evangeline's suitors. | 103-118 |
| (f) The childhood of Evangeline and Gabriel. | 119-139 |
| (g) Their manhood and womanhood. | 140-147 |

II. AUTUMN IN ACADIA

| | |
|--|---------|
| (a) The advent of Autumn. | 148-158 |
| (b) The Summer of All-Saints. | 159-170 |
| (c) The flocks and herds. | 171-198 |
| (d) Evangeline and her father at home. | 199-217 |
| (e) The visit of Basil and Gabriel. | 218-267 |

III. INCIDENTS AT THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN BASIL AND THE NOTARY

| | |
|--|---------|
| (a) René Leblanc, the notary public. | 268-287 |
| (b) The argument. | 288-300 |
| (c) The notary's story and its effect. | 301-329 |

| | LINES |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| (d) Evangeline's betrothal..... | 330-344 |
| (e) The game of checkers..... | 345-352 |
| (f) The departure of the guests..... | 353-357 |
| (g) Evangeline retires..... | 358-381 |

IV. THE ASSEMBLING OF THE PEOPLE

- (a)
- (b)
- (c) (Re-read carefully lines 382-523, and
- (d) arrange the sub-topics under these
- (e) headings after the manner indicated
- (f) above.)
- (g)

V. SCENES AT THE EMBARKATION

| | |
|---|---------|
| (a) The gathering on the shore..... | 524-552 |
| (b) Evangeline comforts Gabriel and her father..... | 553-567 |
| (c) The night camp of the exiles..... | 568-612 |
| (d) The burning of Grand Pré..... | 613-635 |
| (e) The death and burial of Benedict Bellefontaine..... | 636-660 |
| (f) The departure of the exiles..... | 661-665 |

PART II

I. EVANGELINE'S SEARCH FOR GABRIEL BEGUN

- (a)
- (b) (Re-read lines 666-740, and arrange
- (c) the sub-topics so that they may be as
- (d) brief and full of meaning as possible.)
- (e)

II. EVANGELINE AND THE EXILES ON THE MISSISSIPPI

| | |
|--|---------|
| (a) The Acadian boatmen..... | 741-750 |
| (b) The journey and its forebodings..... | 751-784 |

| | LINES |
|---|---------|
| (c) Evangeline's vision, the bugle..... | 785-799 |
| (d) While Evangeline slept..... | 800-841 |
| (e) Evangeline's dream..... | 842-862 |
| (f) Continuation of the journey..... | 863-887 |

III. REUNION AT THE HOME OF BASIL THE HERDSMAN

(Re-read lines 888-1077 and arrange the sub-topics. Use your own judgment as to the number and their selection. Should anything be added to the *main* topic?)

IV. THE SEARCH CONTINUED

| | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) The western land..... | 1078-1105 |
| (b) Old camp-fires..... | 1106-1115 |
| (c) The interview with the Shawnee woman..... | 1116-1164 |
| (d) The visit to the mission..... | 1165-1206 |
| (e) The lesson of "faith"..... | 1207-1226 |
| (f) Evangeline's visit to the Michigan frontier..... | 1227-1238 |
| (g) Long years of search for Gabriel..... | 1239-1251 |

V

(1) What is topic V?

(2) Re-read lines 1252-1399 and arrange the sub-topics as in III above.)

1. Review again the entire poem with a copy of the complete outline in hand, and make any necessary revisions of the topics in the above analysis.

2. Familiarize yourself with the outline so that you may be able to tell the class the complete story of *Evangeline*.

EXERCISES

ASSIGNMENT 1

Oral Recitation

(a) Repeat from memory those lines of the introduction which give the theme of the poem.

(b) What other poem can you name which has similar introductory lines?

(c) Read the introduction and omit these lines. How does the poem lose interest for you?

(d) How should you make known in the introductory paragraph the meaning you are to set forth in your own composition?

(e) Why are "*murmuring pines*" compared to "*Druids*"? Ask your teacher to explain this figure of speech to you.

(f) VOCABULARY.—Look up in the dictionary and report to the class the meaning of the following words: *primeval* (1); *harpers*, *hoar* (4); *thatch-roofed* (9); *waste* (12); *tradition* (15).

ASSIGNMENT 2

Oral Composition

(a) Find out a few historical and geographical facts about the Acadian Land and make a report to the class. Study pages 10-11, also the map on 16. Read accounts in the encyclopedia.

(b) Read lines 20-31. What picture is brought before your mind? Name any cities or villages of to-day that are similarly situated.

(c) Continue your reading as far as line 51. What and how many additions have you to make to your picture?

(d) If you were to draw a picture of Grand Pré as it seems to you, how would Longfellow's description be of assistance to you?

(e) Look at some picture on the walls of your school-room. If you were to write a description of it, what general idea would you try to express before taking up the details?

(f) VOCABULARY.—Look up in the dictionary or elsewhere and report to the class the meaning of the following words: *incessant* (24);

turbulent (25); *Blomidon* (29); *dormer-windows* (35); *kirtles* (39); *reverend* (45).

ASSIGNMENT 3

Written Compositions

(a) Write in one paragraph of about 75 words a description of the village of Grand Pré.

(b) In two paragraphs of about 75 words each, describe Evangeline's home. First select your topic sentences.

(c) Write in two paragraphs, containing at least 150 words, an account of Evangeline's suitors. Let paragraph (1) give a general idea of her suitors, and (2) an account of her particular suitor Gabriel.

(d) In one paragraph of about 100 words describe the childhood of Evangeline and Gabriel.

Suggestions

In this and in all of the following exercises, after finishing your writing, spend about five minutes in looking over what you have written. (1) Correct all misspelled words. (2) Insert omitted words and strike out all unnecessary words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, rewriting if necessary. (3) See to it that every sentence is so written that it cannot be misunderstood.

ASSIGNMENT 4

Oral Compositions

(a) Tell the class in three or four carefully thought out sentences why the author describes with so much care Evangeline's home and its surroundings.

(b) Similarly tell why he gives such a vivid picture of autumn in Grand Pré.

(c) Tell the class all that you have learned about Evangeline from reading the first two chapters. Why is your interest in her increas-

ing? What resemblance do the scenes of country life pictured here bear to those of to-day?

(d) VOCABULARY.—Look up in the dictionary the meaning of the following words and report to the class: *Jacob* (153); *stragglers* (183); *regent* (184); *cadence* (193); *fantastic* (202); *hob-nailed* (220); *settle* (223); *ballad* (231); *mandate* (240).

Written Compositions

(a) Write two paragraphs of about 100 words each giving a description of Autumn in Acadia. Topics: (1) How all nature appeared. (2) How the flocks and herds behaved.

(b) Imagine that you have been paying a visit to the home of Evangeline, as described in lines 199–217. Write a letter of about 150 words to your friend describing what you saw there. Choose topics as in (a), and see that your letter has the proper heading, salutation, and conclusion.

(c) Let Gabriel tell of his visit to Evangeline (lines 218–267) and incidentally relate the conversation that took place between his father and Benedict Bellefontaine.

Suggestions

In writing a friendly letter, it is usually considered more courteous not to begin by telling about yourself. Let your first paragraph refer to the last letter received from your friend, or to a delightful visit. Always write to please your correspondent rather than yourself.

ASSIGNMENT 6

Oral Recitation

(a) What new character do we now meet (line 268)? This is the author's best character sketch. Notice how briefly yet precisely it is done. General idea: (1) Bent, not broken, by age. Particular ideas: (1) Shocks of yellow hair, (2) high forehead, (3) spectacles astride his nose, (4) wise in looks, (5) ripe in wisdom, (6) patient,

simple, and childlike, (7) loved by all. You may draw a picture of him as he appears to you and bring it to the class.

(b) Does the notary's story prove his point that "finally justice triumphs"? Why did not this story convince Basil?

(c) Be prepared to report to the class the *similes* and *metaphors* found in this section.

(d) VOCABULARY.—Look up the meaning of the following words and report to the class: *supernal* (272); *warier* (277); *lore* (287); *demeanor* (292); *Port Royal* (303); *bolts* (321); *magpie* (324); *congealed* (328); *tankard* (331); *draught-board* (344).

ASSIGNMENT 7

Written Composition.

(a) Do you know of any one who bears a resemblance to the notary public as you see him? If so, write a paragraph to show wherein the two personages differ.

(b) Write in your own language the notary's story. (1) Use the third person and past tense. (2) Make a topical outline before you begin. In all of your writing never neglect to do this.

(c) Let Evangeline tell the complete story of her betrothal to Gabriel. (1) Be sure to employ the proper person and number of the pronoun. (2) Arrange the proper outline, as in (b).

Suggestions

Unless otherwise directed, in reproducing the thought contained in what some one else has written, a safe rule to follow is to use the past tense. By so doing you will not fall into the common error of shifting in a heedless manner from one tense to the other.

ASSIGNMENT 8

Oral Composition

(a) Tell the class in what respects you think life in Acadia differed from that of to-day.

(b) Tell the class why hospitality was greater under Benedict's roof. There are several reasons,

(c) Explain in detail what is meant by (1) a betrothal contract, (2) a betrothal feast.

(d) What change of feeling is brought about by Chapter IV of the poem? Contrast the two scenes which bring about this change.

(e) How does this change of feeling help to sustain our interest in the poem?

(f) What did the mandate bid these people forfeit to the crown? With what words may you describe their feelings?

(g) Contrast the impassioned utterances of Basil with the cool and considerate remarks of Father Felician.

(h) Recite from memory lines 467-481.

(i) VOCABULARY.—Look up and report to the class the meaning of the following words: *hamlets* (387); *blithe* (388); *jocund* (389); *sonorous* (420); *dissonant* (426); *imprecations* (451); *spar* (454); *allegiance* (456); *mien* (462); *tocsin* (466); *Prince of Peace* (472); *contrition* (480); *Elijah* (486); *Sinai* (507).

ASSIGNMENT 9

Written Composition

(a) Write a paragraph of about 100 words describing the social life of the Acadians.

(b) Imagine yourself a witness to what took place at the reading of the mandate. Write up these occurrences in the form of a news story for the daily paper. Make as many paragraphs as you think are needed.

(c) Write a composition of two paragraphs contrasting the deportation of the Acadians with that of the Belgians in the world war.

Suggestions

A composition is made up of units called paragraphs—groups of sentences which are closely related in thought, and which center around one idea called a topic. See to it, therefore, that every paragraph you construct contains only such sentences as have to do with its topic.

ASSIGNMENT 10

Oral Recitation

- (a) How long were the Acadians at the church?
- (b) What was their attitude on leaving the church for the sea-shore? Was this natural?
- (c) Discuss the fortitude of Evangeline, of Gabriel, of Benedict, of Basil, of Father Felician, during these terrible hours.
- (d) Arrange the characters of this poem according to their relative importance, writing the full name of each.
- (e) How have your feelings changed since you read the first pages of the poem?
- (f) VOCABULARY.—Look up and report the meaning of the following words: *refluent* (575); *waifs* (577); *leaguer* (579); *nethermost* (582); *wan* (600); *unperturbed* (611); *gleeds* (621); *illumined* (648); *dirges* (660).

ASSIGNMENT 11

Written Composition

- (a) Select a paragraph topic, and write a twenty-minute theme on one of the following topics:
1. Evangeline, the "ministering angel."
 2. The night camp of the exiles.
 3. The burning of Grand Pré.
 4. The death and burial of Benedict Bellefontaine.
 5. The departure of the exiles.

Suggestions

We have talked about oral and written compositions, and we have seen that each has a definite purpose. The manner in which we use language gives us another classification of discourse; for with it we can tell a story, describe an object, explain a problem, or argue a question. Thus we have narration, description, exposition, and argumentation. In our compositions based upon *Evangeline* we use principally description and narration.

ASSIGNMENT 12

Oral Recitation

(a) Why does the author allow many years to elapse before introducing us to the second part of his theme?

(b) Name any book you have read in which there is a similar interval of time. Tell the story to the class briefly.

(c) What is suggested as to the probable success of Evangeline's mission by the comparison in lines 689-692?

(d) Indicate by lines which portions of Part I. belong to *description* and which to *narration*.

(e) Bring to the class a list of proverbial passages chosen from the first five pages of Part II.

(f) What new character is introduced here? Why have we an interest in him?

(g) VOCABULARY.—Look up and report the meaning of the following words: *gods* (668); *asunder* (670); *inarticulate* (669); *tedious* (712); *muse* (733); *devious* (734); *sylvan* (738).

ASSIGNMENT 13

Written Composition

(a) Write a composition two paragraphs in length telling of the wanderings of the Acadian exiles.

(b) Write a paragraph stating how Evangeline came to know Baptiste Leblanc.

(c) Write another paragraph describing how in Part II Longfellow arouses new interest in his poem.

Suggestions

It will be helpful to you if, as you write the paragraphs in this lesson, you will try to discriminate the kind of discourse you are composing, whether *description*, or *narration*, or *exposition*; then you will be able better to adapt your style of writing to the sense.

Study carefully all the allusions in *Evangeline*, for they will help you not only in understanding the poem, but also in gaining an appreciation of it.

ASSIGNMENT 14

Oral Composition

(a) Explain to the class how the Acadians, who were so widely scattered, assembled to take the boat down the Mississippi.

(b) Picture to the class the scene in lines 752-762.

(c) Explain to the class what purpose the author serves in bringing in this incident.

(d) Explain to the class what must have been the feelings of the boatmen in the scene in lines 790-799.

(e) Contrast the scene in (d) with that in lines 864-887. What change of feeling is effected here?

(f) Poetry has been defined as the embodiment of passionate emotion in metrical, imaginative language. Do the scenes (d) and (e) bear out this definition?

(g) VOCABULARY.—Look up and report to the class the meaning of the following words: *cumbrous* (744); *kith and kin* (749); *turbulent* (753); *chutes* (755); *maze* (767); *tenebrous* (769); *peradventure* (791); *myriads*, *undulations* (808); *Wachita* (816); *cope* (819); *trumpet-flower* (820); *pendulous* (822); *plaintive* (877).

ASSIGNMENT 15

Written Composition

(a) Let one of the Acadian boatmen give a description of his journey down the Mississippi (150 words).

(b) Let *Evangeline* relate her dream (150 words).

(c) Write from memory the ten lines which you regard as the best in this section. The verses need not follow in succession.

Suggestions

In writing themes such as (a) and (b), be careful to choose the proper person. Of course in (a) you should write in the first person plural, and in (b) in the first singular. Be careful to make what you write so vivid that any one can understand it. The proper arrangement of your paragraph topics will aid you much in attaining this quality of style.

ASSIGNMENT 16

Oral Recitation

(a) Lines 888-910, picture a scene that has been greatly admired for its repose and quiet. How does the author accomplish this emotional effect?

(b) What has kept Father Felician from giving up in despair?

(c) Explain how Father Felician gave support and encouragement to Evangeline in her search.

(d) What changes of feeling do you find here?

(e) VOCABULARY.—Look up and report the following words: *flaunted* (889); *sombrero* (914); *hilarious* (968); *accordant* (1016); *inundate* (1036); *garrulous* (1075).

ASSIGNMENT 17

Written Composition

(a) Write two paragraphs, 150 words, contrasting Basil the blacksmith with Basil the herdsman.

(b) Write a paragraph of 100 words describing the home of Basil, the herdsman.

(c) Report as for a newspaper, in about 150 words, the substance of Basil's speech at the reunion of the exiles.

(d) Similarly report what took place at this reunion.

(e) From what you have read of Michael, the fiddler, write in 150 words a sketch of his life.

(f) Write at least ten memory-passages from this selection.

Suggestions

One great fault in writing is the use of too many words. A good newspaper reporter always condenses his stories to the fewest words possible, yet at the same time he gives a vivid news account to his readers. Try to do the same.

ASSIGNMENT 18

Oral Composition

(a) Tell the class why lines 1078-1105 are necessary. Why could not the author have begun with line 1106? Explain fully.

(b) What new character appears in this chapter? Tell the class how she increases our interest in the story.

(c) Relate briefly the tale of the Mowis. What effect did the tales of the Shawnee woman have on Evangeline?

(d) Tell the class of Evangeline's wanderings as related in this chapter.

(e) VOCABULARY.—Report the meaning of the followings words: *precipitate* (1084); *amorphas* (1091); *pinions* (1097); *unplacable* (1098); *taciturn*, *anchorite* (1102); *incantation* (1144); *subtile* (1159); *awarded* (1184); *water-gourd* (1192); *mendicant* (1211); *asphodel*, *ne-penthe* (1226).

ASSIGNMENT 19

Written Composition

(a) Write a paragraph of 100 words showing how the western land of Evangeline's time differed from that of to-day.

(b) Give an account of the interview with the Shawnee woman. Let Evangeline tell the story (150 words).

(c) Describe the visit in the mission.

Suggestions

Do not employ too many superlatives, as "finest," "most magnificent," "grandest," but write just as you would talk. "Be natural in all that you do or say" is a good rule to follow in your composition work.

No exercises have been assigned on the concluding section of the poem because it is believed that an opportunity is offered here for the pupil to do original work in analysis, and also to review the leading characters of the poem and incidentally the poem itself.

Let the pupils gather all that the poet says of any particular character, and make a summary of these details after the manner indicated below. Let us take René Leblanc:

Lines 268-279. The general characteristics of the man.

Lines 280-287. His folk-lore stories.

Lines 292-296. His answer to Basil carries with it no suspicion.

Lines 301-325. He relates the story about Justice to show that right will prevail.

Lines 333-335. Show us his manner.

Lines 711-712. A mention is made of his son, Baptiste Leblanc.

Lines 1260-1261. Old René Leblanc dies in Philadelphia.

These are the facts; now arrange them in a proper outline, and write the character sketch.

Unlike the other themes, these should be written outside of the class, and should be more detailed. A summary as indicated above should be required, because it gives practice in research, and cultivates a habit of accuracy in literary work.

NOTES

Page 17, 3. Druids of eld. The Druids were the priests of ancient Britain. They were the supreme power in the nation, made laws, imposed taxes, and executed punishments. They worshipped in oak groves and regarded the oak with great veneration. Mistletoe found growing on an oak tree was cut, at Christmas time, by the priests with golden knives as an act of ceremony. (See page 77, line 890.)

Page 18, 20. Acadian. The country of Nova Scotia was called Acadia during the time when it was held by the French. The name, however, included New Brunswick and parts of Maine.

Page 19, 34. Normandy. The first Acadians were natives of Normandy and Burgundy in France.

Page 20, 49. Angelus. A prayer or devotion said morning, noon, and night. Longfellow means here the bell which is rung to announce the time of prayer.

Page 23, 93. Wains. Wagons.

94. Seraglio. The poet uses the word *seraglio*, which means the palace where the wives of Turkish noblemen are shut up, to give a vivid picture of the lordly turkey among the hens.

Page 26, 144. Sunshine of Saint Eulalie. A martyred saint of Barcelona, Spain. St. Eulalie's Day is the 12th of February. Sunshine at that time of the year was considered especially favorable to orchards.

Page 27, 149. Scorpion. One of the constellations on the imaginary belt in the heavens (the zodiac), in the middle of which is the path of the sun. The sun seems to enter Scorpion about October 23d.

159. Summer of All-Saints. Our "Indian summer," in the early part of October.

Page 28, 170. Plane-tree the Persian adorned with mantles and jewels. Herodotus says that the Persian ruler Xerxes in his expedition against Greece found a plane-tree so beautiful that he presented

it with golden ornaments, and put it under the care of one of his body-guard.

Page 33, 238. Gaspereau (gäs pē rō'). A river flowing into the basin of Minas near Grand-Pré.

239. What their design may be is unknown. It was determined to keep the secret of their coming transportation from the Acadians until the last minute, for fear they would neglect or injure the harvest. The terms of the mandate were as follows: "We order and strictly enjoin all the inhabitants, both old men and young men, as well as all lads of ten years of age, to attend at the church at Grand-Pré, the fifth instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that we may impart to them what we are ordered to communicate to them."

249. Beau Sejour (bō sō zhōōr'). A French fort situated between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, built by the French to annoy the English settlers in Nova Scotia. The existence of this fort blocked land communication between the New England provinces and Nova Scotia. When the fort was captured by the English, three hundred Acadians were said to have been found among the garrison.

Port Royal. One of the first colonies founded (1604) by the French in Nova Scotia. In 1713 the English, having acquired Nova Scotia by treaty, changed the name of the town to Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne. One of the charges made against the Canadians was that they treacherously attacked the town in coöperation with the French.

Page 34, 260. The merry lads . . . well. As soon as a young Acadian arrived at the proper age for marriage, the community built him a house and supplied him with all the necessities of life. There he received the partner he had chosen, who brought her portion in flocks.

263. René Leblanc (Rēnā lē Blaṅc'). That the notary was actually named René Leblanc will be seen from this sentence in the petition of the Acadians to the king: "René Leblanc (our public notary) was taken prisoner by the Indians when actually traveling in your Majesty's service, his house pillaged, and himself carried to the French fort, from whence he did not recover his liberty, but with great difficulty, after four years' captivity."

Page 36, 280. **Loup-garou.** According to an old superstition, a loup-garou, or were wolf, was a human being turned into a wolf while still retaining human intelligence.

281. **Goblin** (kobold). An industrious, kindly spirit, in old fairy tales, who was especially fond of taking care of horses, and very unwilling to be recognized or thanked.

282. **Letiche** (Lē tēsh'). According to the French peasants' stories, the soul of a child who has died unchristened appears at night in the form of a small animal as white as milk.

Page 37, 307. **Scales.** Justice is represented in art as holding a pair of scales, to show that every fact for and against an accused person will be carefully weighed. The sword in the other hand shows that the punishment for offenses will be keen and swift.

Page 42, 381. **Hagar.** In the Old Testament story, Sarah, Abraham's wife, drove Hagar, the Egyptian handmaid, and her son Ishmael away into the desert.

Page 46, 432. **You are convened this day, etc.** These are almost the exact words of part of the speech of General Winslow, the British commanding officer, to the Acadians, convened (assembled) in the church of Grand-Pré.

442. **Solstice.** The point at which the sun is farthest from the equator. The summer solstice begins June 21st; the winter, Dec. 21st.

Page 47, 456. **We never have sworn them allegiance.** At first when Acadia passed into the hands of the English, the Acadians were not forced to take the oath of allegiance to the English crown. Afterwards an oath was demanded, which, however, did not bind them to serve against their fellow countrymen. One of the reasons for the exile of the Acadians was that they refused to take the oath without this saving clause.

Page 49, 484. **Ave Maria.** A Latin prayer to the Virgin.

Page 58, 605. **Benedicite.** A Latin blessing or benediction.

615. **Titan-like stretches its hundred hands.** In the Greek legend, the Titans were huge giants, armed with rocks and trees, who made war on the gods on Olympus. One of the Titans, Briareus, is said to have had a hundred arms and fifty heads.

Page 59, 631. Nebraska. A river, rising in the Rocky Mountains and flowing through Wyoming and Nebraska.

Page 61, 657. Without bell or book. Without the rites of the church.

Page 62, 670. Far asunder, on separate coasts. Seven thousand of the inhabitants of Acadia were dispersed among the British colonies. One thousand arrived in Massachusetts Bay. Large numbers were sent to the southern colony of Georgia, from whence they endeavored to return, and by a long and dangerous coasting voyage had even reached New York or Boston, when they were compelled to give up their plans.

674. Savannas. Extensive plains of grass, affording pasturage in the rainy seasons.

675. Father of Waters. The Mississippi.

Page 64, 705. Coureurs-des-Bois (kōō' rēr dā bwä). Literally, runners of the woods. This name was given by the French and Canadians to the hardy hunters and traders who traveled through the yet uncleared forests of colonial times.

Page 65, 707. Voyageur (vwä yä zhër'). The voyageurs were generally French-Canadians who were employed by the Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies in transporting men and supplies between their various stations. This was done entirely by birch-bark canoes.

713. Thou art too fair to be left to braid St Catherine's tresses. To live unmarried.

Page 67, 750. Acadian coast. The coast at the mouth of the Mississippi. Opelousas is the old name for a part of Louisiana.

764. Golden Coast. The southern part of Louisiana, above Baton Rouge.

Page 69, 766. Plaquemine (plāk mēn'). A town on the west bank of the Mississippi. A bayou or creek runs westward from the Mississippi into the Atchafalaya River (l. 807). During the dry season, the streams of the Mississippi fall, and the Atchafalaya becomes a series of lakes instead of a river.

Page 70, 782. Mimosa. A plant often called the sensitive plant. At the slightest touch, the leaves will curl up tightly.

Page 76, 878. **Bacchantes** (bă kăn' tēs). Priestesses of Bacchus, who, by wine and excitement, worked themselves into a frenzy at the festivals of the god.

Page 77, 890. **Druids** cut down with golden hatchets at Yuletide. See the note on line 3, page 17.

Page 81, 952. **Adayes** (ä dä' yēs). A town in northern Texas. 961. **Olympus**. A mountain in Greece, supposed to be the home of the gods.

Page 82, 970. **Ci-devant** (sē dē vāhn'). The French for *former*.

Page 83, 984. **Natchitoches** (näch' ē tōsh). A town in Louisiana, on the Red River.

Page 86, 1033. **Carthusian**. The Carthusians are an order of monks.

Page 87, 1044. **Upharsin**. The Book of Daniel in the Old Testament describes how, while Belshazzar the king was feasting and drinking from the golden vessels taken from the temple in Jerusalem, a hand appeared on the wall and wrote the words, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," which, as interpreted by Daniel, meant "destruction to Belshazzar."

Page 90, 1082-85. **Evangeline** journeys to the far west. **The Oregon** is the Columbia river. The **Owyhee** and **Walleway** are tributaries of the Oregon. The **Wind-river Mountains** are part of the Rocky Mountains. **Fontaine-qui-bout** (fon' tăn kē bōō) is a spring in Colorado.

1095. **Ishmael's children**. The ancient prophecy concerning the Ishmaelites, or the sons of Ishmael, was, "His hand will be against every man and every man's hand against him." Here the poet uses the name to mean the warlike tribes of Indians on the western plains.

Page 92, 1114. **Fata Morgana**. A mirage, or a misleading effect which makes travelers on deserts, plains, or ocean see distant objects as if they were very near. The mirage is called **Fata Morgana** because it was once supposed to be the work of the Fairy (fata) Morgana.

Page 93, 1139. **Mowis**. The story is as follows: A beautiful Indian maiden had by her sorcery cast an Indian brave into a wasting

sickness. The "Manito" (good spirit) of the warrior promised to avenge him. By his orders, the Indian made a suit of clothes from old rags, and richly adorned them with jewels. He then formed a human figure out of dried bones and refuse, bound together with snow. The Manito breathed life into this figure (Mowis) and brought him before the maiden. She at once fell in love with the stranger and married him. On the morning after the marriage-day the bridegroom rose early, and, taking his bows and arrows, told his wife that he was forced to set out on a long journey. She begged to be allowed to accompany him. After some attempts at dissuasion, he consented. They set out together, but she could not keep up with her husband's steps and soon lost sight of him. The sun rose, and the fierce heat melted the snow that bound Mowis together; the dry bones began to reappear, and then the form utterly disappeared. When the maiden realized that she had lost her lover, she lay down and died.

Page 95, 1167. Mission. The Jesuit priests were dauntless in their efforts to push into the wilderness and convert the Indians.

Page 99, 1226. Asphodel. The asphodel was supposed, by the ancient Greeks, to cover the broad fields of the future world. **Nepenthe** was any potion that had the power of dispelling pain and care.

Page 101, 1257. Dryads. Wood-nymphs, who made their homes in the trees. When a tree was cut down, the dryad who lived there died.

Page 106, 1326. Christ Church. An Episcopalian church in Philadelphia, where Franklin was buried.

Page 108, 1355. Like the Hebrew. Referring to the Bible story of the sprinkling of the doors with the blood of the lamb during the last plague in Egypt.

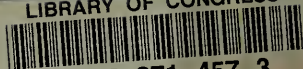
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